The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $15,503,000
—$30,503,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Bandow, Esq. | G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson | M. Shellim, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
C. R. Lammann, Esq. | H. A. Slobs, Esq.
F. Lieb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER B. NK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 1½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 2 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [20

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
REVERSIBLE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " —3½ "
" " " 3 " —2½ "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 16,250,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	HANKOW.
KOBE	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI	NEWCHWANG.
LONDON	DALNY.
LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4% p.a.
" 6 " .....3½ "
" 3 " .....2½ "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [18

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) — Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Deutsche Bank — Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder — Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie — Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. — Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. — Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne — Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern — Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [23

Banks

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $3,250,000
—ABOUT MEX $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $3,250,000
—ABOUT MEX $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
6 " 3½ " " "
3 " 2½ " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [19

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stepharius, Esq.
Leé Yung Su, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
C. R. Burkill, Esq.
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force	$34,054,152.00
Assets	7,116,490.08
Income for Year	3,073,834.81
Total Security to Policyholders	7,885,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager. } Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary. }
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [810

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon...Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [52

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

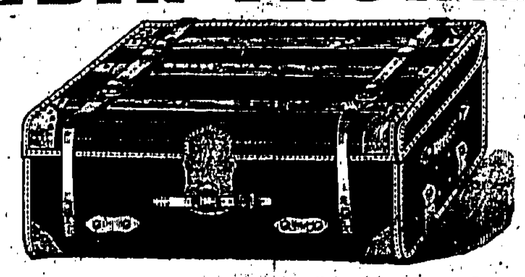
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	MACEDONIA ..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 19th Mar.	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA ..... Capt. R. A. Peters	About 23rd Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA ..... Capt. C. O. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 25th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE ..... Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
P & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th March 1910. [4

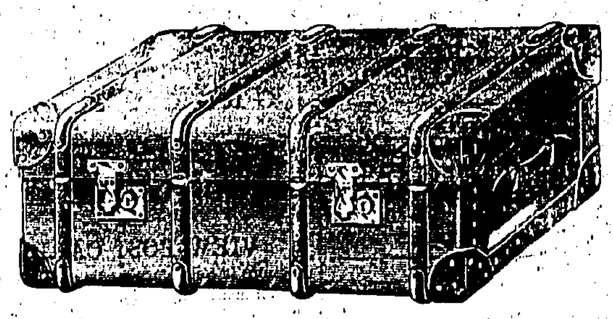
Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CABIN TRUNKS.



All Sizes. From $18.00 each.



KIT BAGS. SUIT CASES. CABIN BAGS.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [81

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 75

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910. [33

Hotels.

THE POSTPONED AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT
AT
THE BELLE VIEW STADIUM,
Telephone No. 907.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT for WELTER WEIGHTS and HEAVY WEIGHT is being promoted by the proprietor of the Belle View Hotel to take place on MONDAY, the 28th instant.
The Tournament is open to all Amateur Welter and Heavy Weights in the Colony to be fought under the rules of Marquis of Queensbury Association.
Entries will be received by the undersigned not later than the 24th instant.
The prizes are Two Silver Cups suitably inscribed.
The trophies will be on view at the Belle View Hotel.
There will also be a grand Main Event.
Names to be published later.
Correspondence should be addressed to
W. WINCH,
Belle View Hotel.
26]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [27

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:	HONGKONG TO CANTON:	CANTON TO HONGKONG:
MONDAY, 14th March.		THURSDAY, 17th March.	
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	6.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM
10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN	8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN	5.00 P.M. KINSHAN
TUESDAY, 15th March.		10.00 P.M. HONAM	5.15 P.M. FATSHAN
6.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN	FRIDAY, 18th March.	
8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	5.00 P.M. KINSHAN	6.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN
10.00 P.M. HEUNGSHAN	5.15 P.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	5.00 P.M. KINSHAN
WEDNESDAY, 16th March.		10.00 P.M. HEUNGSHAN	5.15 P.M. HONAM
6.00 A.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN	SATURDAY, 19th March.	
8.00 A.M. HONAM	5.00 P.M. KINSHAN	8.00 A.M. HONAM	8.00 A.M. FATSHAN
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	5.15 P.M. HEUNGSHAN		5.15 P.M. HEUNGSHAN
		SUNDAY, 20th March.	
		10.00 P.M. FATSHAN	

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 20TH MARCH, 1910.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI-AN,"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES:
1st Class Return $2, Single $1. 2nd Class Return $1, Single 60 cts.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [3

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909 [25

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.
N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 190. Telegrams "Astor." [24

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1909. [28

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZESS ALICE" ..... P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" ..... Capt. F. von Bionzer	About WEDNESDAY, 23rd March.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, YAP, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" ..... Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY, 25th Mar., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"COBLENZ" ..... Capt. H. Raegener	About SATURDAY, 2nd April.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" ..... Capt. F. Sambili	Middle of April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [7

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

" TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	...OCEANIEN	...Sellier	28th Mar., P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	...TONKIN	...Charbonnel	29th Mar., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	...SALAZIE	...Magnon	11th April, P.M
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	...POLYNESIEN	...Broc	12th April, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

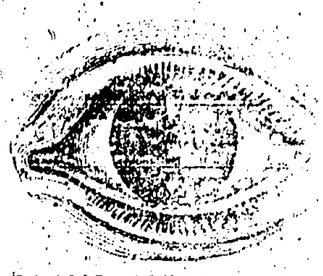
P. THOMAS,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th March 1910. [10

Intimations.



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free

LONDON,	CALCUTTA,	SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C	60, Dalhousie Street	68, Nanking Road

36

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound; the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition; premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	NO. 3 DOCK. IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Docking Length .....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance . 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks .... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903. [32

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

No. 9, PEAK ROAD "DEVONIA" containing 6 Rooms, Gardens, Tennis Court, Servants' Quarters.

ONE GODOWNS in MASONS LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [63

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [62

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,

E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong 11th September, 1909. [65

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [59

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

9, MACDONNELL ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th March 1910 [60

TO LET FURNISHED.

"TANTALLON," 126A, Barker Road. Rent $225.00 per month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [64

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LD.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910 [204

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [61

To Let

TO LET.—MODERATE RENTS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS. Praya East, corner of Observation Place, the Trams stop at the door.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [323

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS and VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamps Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Novels. Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [53

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net $3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1908. 43

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910 [2

TSIN TUG

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT No. 24, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. 1

FLYING IN THE DESERT.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

NATIVES TERRIFIED AT AEROPLANES.

Cairo, February 7.

The land of the Pharaohs has had its first aviation meeting, and its inauguration has been an overwhelming success.

From the very earliest hours of yesterday morning, when scarce the dawn had appeared, all was agog out in the Heliopolis desert. The aerodrome, majestic in its wide open expanse, stretching as it does right on to the horizon, assumed a gala aspect with its gay show of flags, bunting, and signals.

In Cairo itself everything had the appearance of being en fête. The streets were thronged with crowds, garbed in their best, wending their way in one direction only. This week all roads lead to Heliopolis!

By noon there was an endless procession along the road to the oasis. Every available conveyance had been requisitioned. Trains and tramcars, duplicated times and times over, were filled to overflowing. Motors dashed past in their scores. Cairo streets had been stripped bare of arabeahs—for once one could cross the road in peace!

Nothing was too lowly for the enthusiasts, who had become "aviation-mad." Finding it impossible to get decent conveyances, many a respected resident bespoke a humble ass, or was to be seen clinging on to a native carrean or a 'bus. What did appearances matter? The thing was to get to the aerodrome. The end justified the means.

And at the Heliopolis Oasis what a sight! What a concourse of all sorts and conditions of Egypt's inhabitants! Outside the barriers, on the sand dunes formed by the workmen in their hurried efforts to complete the roads in time, the poorer classes were assembled.

DESERT BLACK WITH PEOPLE.

Alongside of them were parties of Europeans, who were content to watch from without, and who, when I passed on my way, were comfortably seated on carts, carriages, and coaches, enjoying a meal al fresco. But for the surroundings, one could have imagined oneself at the Derby. On every side, no matter where one's eye stretched, the desert was black with people.

By two o'clock the tribunes and "lawns" were packed. There were over 40,000 spectators within the enclosures, and without the number was anything up to 20,000. All Cairo—and Alexandria and Port Said, too—seemed to be there, and one wondered who had been left at home.

It was an ideal day. The sun was not too strong, and wind appeared to be non-existent. The majority had never seen an aeroplane, let alone one flying. Suddenly the throb, throb, and the tuff, tuff, tuff of an aero-motor was heard. Tension was at its utmost point. Heads were craned round, and all faces were turned towards the sheds. A sudden silence fell on all—one could have heard a pin fall. A shape was drawn out of one of the sheds—a monoplane! It was a moment of emotion never to be forgotten, never to be experienced again.

Just as it got opposite the Khedivial box it rose majestically in the air like a great bird that it resembled, and it sailed away, amid the uncontrollable and indescribable enthusiasm of the attendant crowds within and without the aerodrome.

It was a wonderful sight, that sea of waving hands, kerchiefs, and hats, and the hoarse cheering of the multitude pouring out its pent-up excitement.

THE KHEDIVE'S PARTY.

H. H. the Khedive, who inaugurated the meeting, was a most interested spectator. He was accompanied by his brother Prince Mohammed Ali, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Sir Eldon and Lady Gorst and Count Hatzfeldt, Lewa Watson Pasha, and Harvey Pasha. Colonel Dietz and the officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards had a tent and were at home to their many friends, who thoroughly appreciated their hospitality.

Very interested onlookers from the Khedivial box were the two Sheikhs from Mecca, whose open-mouthed and open-eyed wonderment gave an inkling of the tales they will relate when they return to their "baled"!

The effect on the natives of seeing these aeroplanes was varied. The majority were astounded. Some, more superstitious than others, ran like hares every time the aeroplanes passed near them. They were terrified at the sight of what they considered must be ginns or afreets (spirits), and yet they had to return to their seats, so great was the fascination. Others, when Rougier soared almost out of sight, made the native sign of the end of a thing, by drawing the palms of their hands across each other, and cried out: "Khalas (it is finished)! He has gone to heaven!"

Some even saw nothing wonderful in it. "Birds are able to fly!" they said. One old man, ever mindful of present circumstances, was heard to call out to his companions in his excitement: "Ouloh yutlob min Allah yerakhassset tamen el ghalia" (Tell him to ask God to send down the price of wheat!).

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anæmia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [40

WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.		
1.	A CONE point upwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3.	A DRUM	Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5.	A CONE point downwards	Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7.	A BALL	Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	San Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the high houses.

F. G. FIGG,

Director.

Intimation.

Powell's

Showrooms are stocked with a selection of High Class Household and Office Furniture.

BEDROOM SUITES

WOOD BEDSTEADS

SIDEBOARDS

DINNER WAGONS

DINING TABLES

DINING CHAIRS

OVERMANTELS

OCCASIONAL TABLES

CARD TABLES

LIBRARY TABLES

OFFICE DESKS

FANCY DESKS

BOOKCASES

SEWING TABLES

REVOLVING CHAIRS

HALL STANDS

PEDESTALS

CABINETS

CHESTERFIELDS

LOUNGES

SETTEES

FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [30

Auctions.

SPECIAL SALE BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HIGH CLASS JEWELRY DIRECT FROM LONDON.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 19th March, from 10.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd March, 1910, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,

SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS, DIAMOND and RUBY, EMERALD, OPAL, TURQUOISE and SAPPHIRE RINGS, MARQUISE RINGS, GEMSET RINGS, GOLD and GOLD-FILLED BANGLES and BRACELETS, GENT.'S SOLID GOLD and GOLD-FILLED WATCHES and ALBERTS, DIAMOND TIE PINS and STUDS, LEVER WATCHES, OPEN-FACE WATCH by Benson (cost £25), 18-Carat GOLD WATCH by Dent (cost £42), GOLD-FILLED REPEATER WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES, LADIES' GOLD and GOLD-FILLED LONG GUARDS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, CHARMS, CHRONO STOP WATCHES, NON-MAGNETIC WATCHES, SILVER-BACKED COMBS, BRUSHES and MIRRORS, CIGARETTE CASES, GOLD-FRONTED LINKS and STUDS, GOLD and GOLD-FILLED EARRINGS, BROOCHES, HAT PINS, SILVER BELTS, FIELD GLASSES, SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT BOTTLES, &c, &c.;

AND

A few Lots of E. P. Nickel Silver A1 quality TABLE PLATE and CUTLERY.

ALSO

SUNDRY IRISH LINENS.

Now on view.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [233

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions from J. A. JUPP, Esq., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 19th March, 1910, commencing at 2 P.M. sharp, within his residence "IAN MOR," Peak Road,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THEREIN CONTAINED,
Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MOROCCO-COVERED EASY CHAIRS, a Large Assortment of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, DESK, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, OLD CHINESE VASES, SATSUMA VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD and DINNER WAGON with GLASS, JAPANESE SCREEN, Double and Single BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, Double and Single WARDROBES with GLASS, DRESSING TABLES with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, INDIAN CARPETS, One CROWN DERBY TEA and BREAKFAST SET, WATER COLOURS, many FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS (Artists' proofs), &c., &c.;

ALSO

A Large Quantity of PLANTS in POTS.
On View on Thursday, the 17th March.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [248

E. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
MONDAY,
the 21st March, 1910, at 11 A.M., at The Central Police Station Compound,
A QUANTITY OF
CLOTHING, OLD METALS, DRIED BEANS, WEIGHING MACHINES, UMBRELLAS, One GRAMOPHONE, &c.;

ALSO

A Number of RIFLES and AMMUNITIONS, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS;

AND

SUNDRY GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. [249

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [51

Public Companies

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the OFFICE of the GENERAL MANAGERS, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 19th day of March, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, Declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1910, until SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [225

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [329

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [230

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS,
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
Agents.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [39

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910. [71

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [42

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagats	7/-
Anglo-Malays	34/-
Balgownies	$16
Batu Tigas	105/-
Bertams	9/9
Bukit Kajangs	6/6 prem.
Carey Uniteds	21/6 prem.
Castlefields	110/-
Changkat Serdangs	$20½
Cheras	$15
Damansaras	175/-
Eastern Internationals	30/- prem.
Fed. Selangors	280/-
Glenealys	$2½
Golcondas	147/6
Golden Hopes	/6
Highlands and Lowlands	145/-
Ludragiris	$44
Inch Kenneths	320/-
Jouglandors	20/- prem.
Kamunings	7/- prem.
Kuala Lumpors	200/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	152/6
Lanadrons (ppd.)	95/- prem.
Ledburys	100/-
Linggis	53/-
London Asiatics	147/6
London Ventures	10/9
Merlimaus	6/3
Pajams	$16½
Pegohs	$46
Rubber Trusts	38/- prem. ex. n. i.
Saggas	260/-
Sandycrofts	$40
Sekongs	32/6
Shelfords	75/-
Singapore & Johores	$780
Sumatra Paras	14/9
Sungei Chohs	80/- prem.
Sungei Kapars	175/-
Tandjongs	70/- prem.
Tangkahs	25/- prem.
Ulu Rantu	110/- ex n. i.
United Serdangs	131/6
United Singapores	$2.15
United Sumatras	14/-

WOMEN GAMBLERS.

PRINCESS JOINS IN RUSH FOR RUBBER SHARES.

The *Manchester Despatch*, of February 8, says:—Society, even Royalty, is speculating in rubber, much to its financial profit, and the state of the market is a subject of lively interest and conversation in the drawing rooms of Mayfair and the clubs of the West End.

Fashionable people watch its fluctuations feverishly. All day long they are ringing up their city agents inquiring the latest price, and whether the market rules firm.

I have never known society so interested in the share market before, said a Mincing-lane broker of wide experience to a *Daily Despatch* representative. The position of rubber in this respect is totally different from almost anything that has ever occurred before, because many society people, having travelled abroad, have visited the rubber plantations. They have come home and reported favourably upon them in the course of conversation, and in this way, the news has spread through all grades of aristocracy to the Royal Family, one member of which has dealt directly in the operations.

This is decidedly unusual as the Royal Family appoints agents to conduct its investments as a rule, and the departure is the more remarkable in this instance, because the member happened to be a Princess.

The market has passed its speculative stage, and is a sound investment, with no suspicion of gamble attached to it, and, having purchased their shares, society is content to keep them as an investment. The product is selling at an average of 7s. per lb., and, as its cost is only 1s. 6d., there is a profit of 450 per cent. No other product in the world is yielding a similar surplus, and the demand is likely to continue for two years with these enormous profits. Consequently, at the price at which the shares are selling, a steady dividend of 10 per cent. is assured.

The army and navy are greatly interested in the market—indeed, I think we derive our principal customers from the navy—and telegrams are constantly arriving from officers on board ships giving us directions for purchase.

As an instance of the great demand prevailing, the broker mentioned that two days ago he purchased 50,000 shares from one man, and they have all been sold.

I sold 20,000 at £4 apiece, he said, and there have been a number of deals ranging from £150,000 to £200,000. All the shares are paid for, and not one is carried over.

Some men who purchased before the boom have made fortunes, and I know of a number of instances where fortunes of £100,000 have been realised in the last six months.

The broker added that he had fourteen telephones in his office, and they were scarcely silent for a moment on account of the inquiries from his clients. Some of the aristocrats, who are dabbling in rubber finance betray an almost ludicrous ignorance of the methods by which it is produced, but they were well versed in the intricacies of market dealing.

The fringe of the wave, as it were, also touches the brokers' clerks, many of whom are working until midnight dealing with the share certificates and collateral matters, and are reaping a little harvest in overtime. The rubber auctioneers, too, are thriving, as it is not uncommon for one firm alone to dispose of twenty tons of the material in a week. And still the cry is for more!

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
OALDBOOK MAGIBOOK & Co., Hongkong.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. [47

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Vœux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military Authorities,

HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.

Inspection Invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. [117

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th March, at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9 A.M. on the 17th instant. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of the vessel's arrival here.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [241

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910. [252

Consignees.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Matapan* and *Dordogne*, from Messina ex s.s. *Niger*, from Havre ex s.s. *Matapan*, from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Bordeaux*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed after the 21st March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 21st March, 1910, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [10

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, MARSEILLES, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd March, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910 [5

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG,"

Captain Hartnell, having arrived from the above Ports, bringing forward cargo transferred from s.s. *Glenesk*, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Glenesk Bills of Lading must be presented to obtain delivery.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be, subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910. [253

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint .....50 cents
" " Gallon.....$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY and KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [28

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—$36 per annum.

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The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On March 13, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of J. Vaughan, of a son.

DEATHS.

On March 14, 1910, at Shanghai, James McKie, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld., aged 50 years.

On March 14, 1910, at Shanghai, Alfred Arnold Davies, son of George J. Davies, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910.

GROWTH OF LUNACY.

Is the increase of lunacy that has been going on of late years at last coming to an end? The question is suggested by a striking report of the L.C.C. Asylums Committee, in the course of which it is stated that "the total number of lunatics under certificate in London county asylums, or in other county and borough asylums, or licensed houses under contract or pursuant to arrangements made by boards of guardians, and of lunatics in workhouses (including those in the Metropolitan Asylum Board's asylums for imbeciles) or with relatives and friends is 26,386, as against a total of 26,293 on 1 Jan., 1909, an increase of only 93." This, the committee state, is the smallest increase recorded since 1 Jan., 1901, and compares favourably with the increase of 678 recorded on 1 Jan., 1909, of 403 on 1 Jan., 1908, and of 400 on 1 Jan., 1907. The committee add that, dealing "only with the number of lunatics for whom the county of London is responsible to find accommodation (excluding private patients at Claybury Hall), the total on 1 Jan., 1910, was 19,919, was against 19,716 on 1 Jan., 1909, an increase of only 203, the lowest increased recorded since 1 Jan., 1892." A leading authority, discussing the subject, pointed out that for years there has been great activity in seeing that every person of unsound mind is properly cared for. Hence the apparent great increase of lunacy. In every country the more strict the registration and the more thorough the inquiry into the mental condition of the population the greater will be the apparent increase in the mentally-afflicted population. Another factor in causing a "rush to the asylums" in the last three or four decades was the improvement in the equipment, comfort, etc., of the asylums, while the relatives felt a sense of relief at the removal of responsibility from their own homes. These facts have lessened the objection of people to sending their friends to public institutions. Cases of senile dementia, which were formerly treated at home—and sometimes, unfortunately, neglected—have of late been sent more and more to workhouse, and the workhouse official when he has discovered any defect of mind or conduct has drafted the cases to asylums. Thus, possibly, said the authority mentioned above the diminution in the rate of increase of lunacy, to which attention is now being drawn, may be due to the system of registration approaching completion and to the operation of the other factors referred to. On the other hand, it may be merely an incidental diminution. It remains for future years to prove whether the present statistics mean anything. In the opinion of this authority, there has been an actual increase of insanity and of nerve diseases generally owing to the increase in the wear and tear of life. Nerve systems are becoming more finely organised than formerly, and women, as well as men, are now being subjected to the stress and strain of modern conditions, and are having to pay the penalty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT is reported that the Shanghai Taotai has been invested with the Brevet Band of Anti-Opium Commissioner.

A PARTY of American tourists visited the Ko Shing Theatre last night and were highly delighted with their unique experience.

THE Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to resign his post on account of illness and the Government intends the Governor of Hunan to take his place.

IT is understood that the Government will erect, on the marshes in the River Medway opposite to Chatham, storage accommodation for oil fuel for men-of-war.

A CONVENTION between China and Japan, providing for exclusive Chinese Settlements at Chemulpo, Fusan and Wonsan, has been signed and will become operative a month hence.

A NATIVE was awarded one month's hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for stealing at Kowloon. A further term of six months' "hard" was also meted out to the offender for returning from banishment. Inspector McHardy prosecuted.

AT the ripe age of 88, one of the heroes of the Mutiny has passed away in the person of Major Southwell Greville. The City also received with regret the announcement of the sudden death of Alderman Sir Francis Hanson who served in the office of Sheriff last year.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the export of wheat from Manchuria has been increasing year by year. In 1907 it amounted to 1,700 tons, which increased to 3,125 tons in 1908 and to 7,020 tons in 1909. This year the export is expected to reach over 11,000 tons.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Tang Shi Shang	$ 25
T. Funatsu	10
A. R. Hassan	10

THOSE desiring a souvenir of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong University cannot do better than acquire one of the excellent photographs by Mr. Mee Cheung, of 1, Ice House Road. The picture shows Sir Hormusjee Mody, the donor of the building, in the act of addressing the Governor. From the same photographer we have received a photo print of the Samar twins.

MR. T. S. Tse of Messrs. Wing Kee, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Tsingtao, has been granted the concession for the Foreign Refreshment Rooms within the Nanking Exhibition Grounds, during the run of the exhibition, which is expected to be opened to the public in May. The main restaurant, directly opposite the Fine Arts building, is situated in the centre of the grounds and occupies one of the prettiest spots. The building is nearing completion and covers an area of more than one-and-a-half mow. This building will have two spacious rooms, one for a first-class bar, and the other for a first-class dining and tea room. The remaining space will be used for private dining rooms, and stalls which may be rented. Besides the main building, there will be half a dozen smaller ones built near the most prominent places.—*N. C. D. News.*

RUMOUR FROM MACAO.

HURRIED DESPATCH OF PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT.

The Portuguese gunboat *Patria*, which went into drydock at Kowloon, yesterday, was hurriedly got out of dock at a late hour the same evening and steamed for Macao 9.15 o'clock last night. It was rumoured that the departure of the *Patria* was in accordance with a telegraphic despatch that had been received yesterday from Macao by the senior Portuguese naval officer commanding in port.

When a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* made inquiries at the Portuguese Consulate this morning Senhor Leiria kindly stated that he had no information on the subject to communicate, nor was he aware of the gunboat's departure last night.

So many and varied have been the wild rumours circulated concerning Macao of late that the current report of the existence of unrest in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese settlement may be dismissed as another canard. It is very probable that the presence of the *Patria* at Macao was desired by the authorities there in view of the reported ceremonial visit by Sir Frederick Lugard to H.E. Senhor Marques, Governor of Macao, to-morrow. It is deemed that fitting reception should be accorded to the Governor of Hongkong on his first official visit to the neighbouring colony since the arrival of Senhor Marques there.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 17th March.

With reference to the mooring of a buoy by the Portuguese at Pak Sek Gok in Chinshan, which place is claimed by the Chinese as within their territorial waters, as reported the other day, the Heungshan Magistrate has submitted a report to the Viceroy together with a tracing showing the position, where the buoy was laid, for his information. On receipt of the report and the plan, the Viceroy communicated with the Portuguese Consul asking him to request the Macao Government to have the buoy in question removed.

THE RECENT MEETING.

It is reported that, in connection with the recent meeting in Canton, the three men named Wong Hung Kwan, Wong Chim Fui and Kong Wun Chun, who were arrested on charges of being alleged ringleaders of the disorder, will receive capital punishment, and the two accomplices—So Mee Choi and Yau Lung Pui—will have to serve a sentence of imprisonment for life.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

The charitable bazaar held in the Western uburb for the benefit of the Fong Pin Hospital was closed to-day. Though it was the last day, yesterday, still a sum of nearly $2,500 was realised from the proceeds of sales.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

This morning another contingent of the American tourists arrived here by the night steamer. The weather was exceedingly fine which induced some of the tourists to proceed into the old city to visit the famous Five-storied Pagoda. During their brief stay in Canton, some of these visitors have done a little shopping, spending their money mostly in silk and embroidered grass cloths, brass gongs, curios, etc.

THE ASSASSIN OF PRINCE ITO.

INTERVIEW WITH CATHOLIC PRIEST.

A Dairen dispatch to the *Asahi* states that Father Wilhelm, the French priest who proceeded to Port Arthur from Korea, had an interview with An Ju-kon on the 9th instant and administered the last sacrament to him. It was understood that the execution would be carried out on the 25th instant, but the priest has asked that the execution should not take place on that day, which is Good Friday. It is now reported that the death sentence will be carried out on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

A Port Arthur dispatch to the same paper states that Father Wilhelm had an interview with An Ju-kon in prison on the afternoon of the 8th instant, in the presence of the Governor of the Prison and the condemned man's two brothers. The interview lasted about two hours. When they first met in the visitors' room, An rushed towards the priest in an excited manner, and grasping him by the hand gazed on him in silence for a few moments. The priest was the first to speak, remarking that the Japanese Press had accused him of having instigated An to commit the crime. On that account he had had some hesitation in coming to Port Arthur, but, in spite of that, he had determined to make the journey, solely for the purpose of confessing the prisoner and administering to him the last rites. All An's co-religionists in Korea hoped he would die a repentant man. It was his duty, added the priest, to bring the prisoner to a state of repentance, and to impress upon him that the assassination of Prince Ito was a sin in the eyes of God and man. It was his duty also to obtain from the prisoner an expression of contrition and thus to satisfy An's fellow-Catholics and his mother. "Two or three years ago," proceeded the priest, "you told me that you had no religion and would not regret to lose your life for the sake of your country, and I strongly urged you to see the error of your ways. Had you taken my advice, you would not be here."

As remained silent for a time, and then said he was being very kindly treated by the Japanese authorities, and asked the priest to tender thanks to them on his behalf. On leaving, the priest said he would return once more to bid the prisoner farewell.—*Japan Chronicle.*

A MAN was catching prawns in the Chantaboon river last week when a crocodile came by and broke his leg with a blow of his tail. His cries brought friends to his assistance who rescued him. He lies in a precarious condition and will be maimed for the remainder of his life.

CLAIM FOR PARTICULARS.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, asked for particulars of the claim in a certain action in which he appeared for the defendant, on the ground that it was impossible for him to meet the claim, as he was not in a position to know whether the claim was for damages for breach of agreement or for a sum due under a promissory note.

Mr. d'Almada (for the plaintiff)—My friend knows perfectly well what the claim is for. He has a letter from me but I can't read the letter because it might prejudice my client's case.

Mr. Harris—I don't know whether the plaintiff is claiming damages.

His Lordship—It sounds like damages.

Mr. Harris—But I don't know for certain.

His Lordship—You better write to your friend giving particulars, Mr. Almada.

Mr. Almada—Very well, my Lord, I consent to mutual discovery.

A TRUSTFUL CLAIMANT.

CHINESE FORM OF OATH.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which a Chinaman brought an action against a compatriot to recover a certain sum due under a promissory note. At the time the case was originally heard before the Puisne Judge, His Lordship suggested that in order to get over the difficulty of discriminating between the conflicting statements made by the parties, the latter should proceed to a suitable spot, where the oath could be administered to the defendant in the orthodox style by cutting off a fowl's head and that whatever statement was thereafter made by the defendant should be considered binding, to which proposal the plaintiff, doubtless having his full measure of faith in the infallibility of the solemn proceedings, readily consented. When the case was called this morning, the following dialogue took place:—

His Lordship—What have you done?

Plaintiff—I cut off a fowl's head (Laughter).

His Lordship—What did he say?

Plaintiff—He said he did not owe the money (Laughter).

His Lordship—Judgment for the defendant with costs.

KIDNAPPERS PUNISHED.

CHILD-STEALERS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were opened before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court this afternoon. The first case to be tried was one in which two men named Li Tsoi and Chan Sze were indicted on a charge of kidnapping a child under fourteen years of age from the custody of its lawful guardian on the 13th March last. Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

The Jury were as follows:—Messrs. P. D. Sutherland (foreman), F. F. Eca da Silva, F. H. Farne, K. Sayce, G. D. Rocha, H. D. White and J. X. Botelho.

The Attorney-General in outlining the facts of the case stated that the two prisoners were charged with kidnapping and harbouring a child aged six years. The evidence was very simple. The child was missed by its father at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant from his house in Rutter Street. At 8 a.m. on the 15th of March, that is, within forty-eight hours, the child was discovered in a house at Yau-ma-ti seated on a bed, on which one of the prisoners was smoking opium. It was for the prisoners to account for their being in possession of the child. The onus was on them to give a proper explanation and it was a significant fact that each laid the blame on the other.

Prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to five years' hard labour each.

FAN MAKING IN CHINESE VILLAGES.

The following account of fan making in Southen China is from Consul Albert W. Pontius at Swatow:

"This industry was started centuries ago in the village of Pengchow, at Ampow, about three miles from Swatow. It was formerly confined to women in various households, but for many years past every family in the village has been devoted to the work, all the members of the families being occupied in the manufacture. In the city of Chaochowfu itself the fan industry is also large, but the Pengchow district abounds in a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the ribs and handle, and to this fact is the large output of the latter place attributed.

"Only the open fan is manufactured in this district. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rived until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. These thread-like pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread is fastened to a semi-circular strip of bamboo giving the fan its shape. The ribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic shell-like shape at the top. Very flimsy silk gauze is then pasted on the surface, and a kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached the border of the fan is black varnished and the gauze is coated with a chalk-and-water mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood, bone, and ivory. The hand painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some instances being works of art.

STOWAWAYS ON THE "LAISANG."

SHIP'S CARPENTER IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon, two men were charged with stowing away on board the s.s. *Laisang* and the Chinese carpenter belonging to the same steamer was charged with aiding and abetting. Detective-Sergeant Taylor prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendants.

Sergeant Taylor stated that two of the defendants were found by the Chief Officer of the *Laisang* before the ship's departure from the port. As the men could not produce tickets, they were given in witness' custody, and the ship's carpenter was at the same time suspected of aiding and abetting and also given in charge.

The alleged aider and abettor stated that he was the head carpenter on board the *Laisang* and had occupied that position for six or seven years. He took the other two defendants on board ship as his *fokis* in order to assist him and he always employed the best of *fokis*. The Captain of the *Laisang* knew that the two men were employed by him and also the Harbour Master, who went on board to see three of his *fokis* sign on, of whom one of the defendants was taken on as a substitute after the other had received his discharge. He generally employed men for his crew a day before the ship's departure from a port.

Mr. Kong Sing submitted that the ship's carpenter was empowered to engage two assistants to help him with his work. Even if the worst construction was placed on the matter—even if they assumed that defendant had tried to defeat the Company's bye-laws, he could not see how in the face of the fact that he was permitted by the Captain to engage two men he could possibly be guilty of aiding and abetting.

His Worship remarked that it seemed to him there was no case against the two men charged with being stowaways but there was a case against the carpenter. The first two men were discharged and the carpenter was remanded for a week, bail being allowed in the sum of $100, the defendant to appear from time to time until the ship sailed.

ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

HONGKONG MEETING PLACE.

A Baguio despatch of 14th inst. says:—It has been decided that next meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine shall be held at Hongkong. The decision has come to at the session held here, at the close of which the election of officers of the association was held. Dr. Atkinson being president and Dr. Clark secretary-treasurer.

Papers were read by Dr. David McCay of Bengal, India, on "The relationship of food to the physical development;" by Dr. Katherine C. Woodhull on the subject of "The hygiene of pregnancy;" by Captain J. M. Phalen of the U. S. A. Medical Corps on the subject of "An experiment with orange red underwear in the tropics"; by Dr. Victor G. Heiser on "Unsolved health problems peculiar to the Philippines" by Dr. Hans Aron on the "Relation of nutrition to growth," and Charles S. Banks on the subject of "Community measures against mosquitoes."

Captain Phalen's paper on the experiments with orange red clothing in the Philippines was a very interesting one and told of an experiment made with the clothing of 1,000 soldiers half dressed in white and the other with the orange red underclothing, the experiment showing that those clothed in white suffered much less from the heat than the others although the only difference in the clothing was the colour.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

LIST OF CASES.

Following are the cases to be tried at the present Criminal Sessions:—Wong Yau, Wong On, Kong Fuk, Lam Shing, Un I, Chan Shing robbery; Chu Kam, robber; Lim I, taking and detaining child under fourteen years of age; Ho Tik, larceny; Lam Fuk Chin, *alias* Chung Yau Li, and Chan Kwong, conspiracy; Yeung Shum, Lo Po, Leung Chung, Wong Kam, robbery; Kwan Yuk Chuen, perjury; Li Tsoi and Chan Sze, kidnapping.

JAPANESE ARCHITECT vs. STANDARD OIL CO.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

On the 5th instant, in the Tokyo District Court, before Judge Wani, judgment was delivered in an appeal lodged by Mr. Kikutaro Shimoda, an architect, living at No. 64 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against a decision rendered by the Yokohama District Court. The *Japan Herald* states that the case was first instituted by Mr. Shimoda in the Yokohama District Court against the Standard Oil Company of New York, No. 8 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, claiming the sum of Y885, as remuneration for services which were alleged to have been rendered by Mr. Shimoda in 1906. As reported at the time, the ground of the claim was that, at the request of the company, Mr. Shimoda proceeded to Itosaki, in Bingo province, to build a warehouse for the company, and the warehouse was subsequently built in accordance with his plans. He then asked the company to pay him the amount claimed, but they had failed to do so.

The action was, however, dismissed in the Yokohama District Court on the ground of insufficient evidence and as a consequence Mr. Shimoda filed a protest in the Tokyo Court of Appeal against the judgment.

The appeal was again dismissed in the Tokyo Court of Appeal on the ground that the first judgment was reasonable.

THE LATE MR. JAMES MCKIE.

AN APPRECIATION.

At five o'clock this evening when the funeral of Mr. James McKie takes place, a thoroughly good and representative citizen of Shanghai will be laid away to rest; says the *Shanghai Times* of 15th inst. He will be buried in the Old Cemetery at Pahsienjao, near many of the friends and associates of his earlier days in in these Settlements—among them the late Mr. John Macgregor, at one time his honoured chief in Ewo. He had been ailing since the middle of January and although it was known from the beginning that his illness (an affection of the liver) was one of the most serious character, his friends did not abandon hope until the last and their confidence in the constitutional strength and vitality of the patient seemed to be justified by the endurance which he displayed throughout his sufferings. A weaker man would have succumbed long ago. But prolonged though the struggle was, it was not destined to be successful, and death took place at the General Hospital at twenty minutes past six o'clock yesterday morning, to the profound and abiding sorrow of the entire community. The only consolation which Mr. McKie's friends can find in the sad event is the knowledge that the end, when it came, was practically painless.

The whole town was plunged in genuine sorrow yesterday when the doleful news became known. The flags of the Shanghai Club, the Country Club, the Race Club, the Cricket, Rowing and Recreation Clubs, and all the other Clubs of which Mr. McKie was a member, were lowered to half-mast, and the same mark of mourning was exhibited on all the steamers of the Indo-China Fleet in port.

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce yesterday the following reference was made to the sad occurrence. After the reading of the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. W. D. Little, said:

"Gentlemen: Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I would venture to refer to the death of Mr. McKie, which occurred this morning. Mr. McKie has not been a member of our committee, but his firm has always been a very active supporter of the Chamber. Mr. James McKie, both in his commercial and social life, will be very much missed. I am sure we all join deep sympathy with his firm and friends at his demise in the prime of life."

Mr McKie was, for one of his physique and strength, a young man, being still in his fifty-first year. He was born on June 30, 1859, at Erskine, Renfrewshire, a village in which his father was a Minister of the Church of Scotland. Here he remained until he was old enough to be placed in a bigger school than the village afforded, when he was sent to England and enrolled as a pupil of the Manchester Grammar School, an ancient foundation and one of the best known in the United Kingdom. Having here received a thoroughly sound and liberal education, Mr. McKie turned his attention to commerce, and having learned the piece-goods business in all its branches he secured an appointment in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., in whose service he came to Shanghai rather more than thirty years ago. In this great house he has remained ever since, and thanks to his splendid abilities has risen steadily from the lowest rung of the clerical ladder to the dignity of partnership in the firm.

In his early residence in Shanghai, Mr. McKie—a man, as we have mentioned, of superb physique, was a noted and successful athlete. He particularly favoured aquatics, in all branches of which—swimming, rowing, fishing, waterfowl-shooting—he excelled. He was one of the founders of the old Dolphin Swimming Club, of which very few of the members now survive, and the records of the Shanghai Rowing Club contain many proofs of his prowess as an oarman. For several seasons he rowed No. 5 in the Scottish Eight, in the old days when the regattas of the S. R. C. used to be held on the broad but tortuous reach of the Soochow Creek between the Cantonese Cemetery and the point at which the Markham Road Bridge now spans the stream. He was also conspicuous in cricket, and, in somewhat more recent years in golf, and he was always a splendid hand with the gun up-country. But it is in connection with the turf that his fame as a sportsman is probably most widely known. He was never a great rider himself, his weight precluding him from acquiring much distinction in the saddle, but, in his time, he was the owner of several great ponies. The most famous, perhaps, was Standard, a racer which several old sportsmen in Shanghai still remember in connection with a certain memorable meeting in Hongkong, when he won nearly all the events that were open to him on the card.

In the more serious interests of life Mr. McKie was quite as successful as in the field of sport. As a business man he had few superiors in the East, and his loss will be felt in many other undertakings and concerns besides that of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Bold, enterprising and farseeing, he was one of the earliest and most successful advocates of the industrial development of China by the aid of railways and the introduction of modern machinery. His work in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, of the Board of Commissioners of which he has been a member since the beginning, was especially valuable and his wise counsels will be very greatly missed by that body.

A simple, unaffected, kindly gentleman, and a tolerant, broadminded man of the world, Mr. McKie was also a Scotchman of an intensely patriotic type, intimately familiar with the proud, romantic history of his native country and thoroughly infused with its chivalric, generous spirit. That his fine character was thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-Scotsmen was evidenced by the honours with which they delighted in loading him whenever occasion offered, chief among which may be mentioned the coveted Presidency of the St. Andrew's Society which he held some five years ago. But esteem and affection for Mr. McKie were not by any means confined to the Scotch people in the community. He commanded the respect and love of all sections of our cosmopolitan population and he certainly deserved all the honour in which he was held—for a staunche, kinder, more generous friend in time of need, a finer example of all that is lofty and commendable in Scottish character, never walked the Shanghai Bund than Mr. James McKie. He had no relatives in the East but he has an early schoolmate and a lifelong friend here, Mr. W. C. Murray, to whom, as well as to the members of Mr. McKie's firm, the condolences of the community may be tendered to-day with truth and propriety.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB *vs.* BUFFS.

To-morrow at 2.15 p.m. the above teams will meet at the Kowloon ground to play off their league match. The K. C. C.'s team will be represented by:—J. P. Robinson, W. F. Brewer, W. L. Weaver, J. H. Mead, Major E. R. Chitty, E.W. Jeffries, H. S. Spurge, F. Sutton, A. O. Brawn, H. Beer and T. Chee.

C. C. C. *v.* POLICE R. C.

The following will represent the C. C. C. in their league match to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the Police ground.

R. Pestonji, S. Battilwara, L. A. Rose, H. Rapp, J. D. Noria, R. F. Lammert, E. D. Bush, H. W. Peterson, P. Currie, C. J. Higginbottom and R. Basa.

TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN FIRM.

The *Official Gazette* of the 5th instant publishes the decision of the Patent Bureau Court in the petition of Messrs. Kullman, Salz & Co., leather-manufacturers, Benecia, California, U.S.A., represented by Mr. W. A. de Haviland, patent agent, of Tokyo, against Morita Rihei, No. 61, Karamono-machi, 2-chome, Osaka, for invalidation of the registration of trade-mark No. 19,279. The Court upheld the petitioners' case and entered a decision in their favour.

In the petition the American firm maintained that trade-mark No. 19,279, held by respondent, was identical in all respects with the one registered in the United States on December 15th, 1896 by petitioners, and numbered 29,198. It was registered to denote the same class of goods as was dealt in by respondent, so that his mark was liable to mislead the public. The design of the trade-mark held by the complainant firm was quite a novel and peculiar one, so that to argue that respondent or any other firm could accidentally hit upon the same design and use it for the same class of manufacture was highly improbable. The trade-mark in question represented a bear placing its fore paws on the branch of an oak tree on which were two acorns. Such a design was most unusual, and it was the novelty and peculiarity of it that so much attracted the attention of the public, making the company's brand widely known throughout the world. The petitioners maintained that respondent's trade-mark was clearly an imitation of theirs, and although the latter was not registered in Japan, it had been known and in use much longer than the imitation. The trade-mark was imitated for the purpose of deceiving the public as to the quality of the leather for which it was used. The trade-mark held by respondent fell under the category No. 3 of Article 11. of the Trade-mark Law. It was evident from exhibits put in that petitioners were using the same trade-mark on the same merchandise (leather), and also that the trade-mark had been generally known in Japan for more than twenty years. Therefore respondent's trade-mark also came under the category No. 5 of Article 11. of the revised Trade-mark Law, being identical with a mark held by another which was generally familiar to the public, and was used for the same article. The registration of the trade-mark in question should be made null and void.

In reply, respondent stated that he had never seen or heard of the trade-mark held by petitioners. After much careful thought on his part he designed the trade-mark now in dispute, so that its resemblance to petitioner's was a pure coincidence. Such coincidences were frequent in the composition of poetry and in the drawing of pictures. Petitioners were misinterpreting the law when they maintained that respondent was misleading the public and injuring the interests of petitioners' firm, on the ground that the trade-mark registered by respondent was identical with that of the petitioners, which had been previously registered in America. Article 9 of the Trade Mark Law, respondent further maintained, provides that when one applied for registration of a trade-mark in a country in the trade-mark Union, such application, if also made in Japan within four months, would be granted the privilege of priority. Article 8 of the same law provided that when applications have been made on the same day for the registration of trade-marks of identical design to be used for the same class of article, the registration shall be made according to the order in which the applications were sent in. Article 9 makes an exception from this rule in the case of trade-marks which have already been registered in a country of the Union for which an application was made in Japan within four months from the date on which the application was made in the foreign country for registration. But an application made after the lapse of four months cannot be protected by Article 9. Petitioners in this case did not apply for registration within the time prescribed, and respondent should therefore be given priority in the registration.

In deciding the case the Court ruled that it was evident from a certificate signed by Mr. George P. Wheeler, Second Secretary in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, and from the invoice for leather with the "Monarch of the Oaks" trade-mark, which was identical with the mark in this case, that the leather had been continuously imported by Messrs. Kullman, Salz & Co., of Benecia, California, U.S.A. since May 1900, and was widely known to the public in Japan. The trade-mark No. 19,279, which was registered by respondent in May 1903, came under the category of No. 5 of Article 11. of the Trade-Mark Law, which provides for the cases of trade-marks identical with or resembling marks used for similar articles, which belong to others and are generally known to the public, &c. In consequence, the registration of the trade-mark in this case must be invalidated.—*Japan Chronicle.*

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General to-day:—

Manila, March 18, 1910, 9.45 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, moving N. 95 N.N.E.

CHINA'S WONDER.

THE GREAT WALL.

Amongst the wonders of the world the Great Wall of China is most attractive, if, perhaps, most difficult of access. Yet, to those who can find the time—and spare the cash—to make the journey, one assuredly offers the suggestion that the trip be made. It can be done, after the manner of the ordinary tourist, by a railway excursion to Shan-hai-kwan from Tientsin or Newchwang, or by a pony expedition from Peking to the foot of the Nan-kow Pass, or even so far as Kalgan. Nowadays, too, the route suggested for the pony expedition can be covered by train in the commonplace way of an early start and a return by nightfall of the same day. There is still another way, and that is in the grand manner of the man who disregards expense and has the time, inclination, and opportunity to begin at one end of the Wall—that near the sea at Shan-hai-kwan—and plod steadily forward until the other end is reached, at Kia-yu-kwan, something like twelve hundred miles away, in the direct line.

In a measure the grand manner is the only way, since, really, it is only possible to realise

THE VASTNESS OF THE WALL,

its massive character, and wonderful preservation by marching from end to end of its length. No wonder the prospect of such an expedition filled those who once were about to make it with excitement, and, when accomplished, impelled the writing of a book—and therein, perhaps, lies the sting—for the letterpress is not equal to the pictures, and it would have been better had the journey remained unrecorded, save by the art of the camera. The illustrations are indeed splendid, and among the finest examples of their kind that have been published. But the book is written in a style that is a mixture of frank vulgarity, missionary righteousness, and a blatant joyousness that destroys all interest in the author's narrative.

The Wall of China was begun in the days of Chin, the first Emperor.

HIS ORIGINAL DESIGN

was to enclose his dominions within a barrier that would defy attack from the outer barbarians. Years before Chin the wild tribes of the desert had been a terror to the more settled peoples of the Yellow River basin. They were the Bedouins of the East, fierce and untamable, and as such were the despair of the ruler. Thus the origin of the Wall. Following for a thousand miles the ancient line, the Wall stretches its serpentine and civilising length from the tempestuous main of the Yellow Sea to the thirsty sands of the distant desert, and on still further to the very verge of the mountains of Tibet, where the sun starts the Yellow River on its uncertain and devious journey to the Eastern Ocean.

Elsewhere another passage states:—At the height of its usefulness, the Great Wall had on its line at least 25,000 towers and 15,000 watch-towers. And even in the present state of decadence there probably remain 20,000 towers, each capable of accommodating 100 armed men; 10,000 watch-towers linked up with 2,000 miles of wall, all capable of speedy fortification after moderate repair.

It is evident, then, that if the necessity arose the Great Wall of China could be put to

ITS ORIGINAL USE.

Aside from the question of utility, however, it stands as a remarkable monument to human industry, while it is regarded by the Chinese themselves with feelings of passive respect. Many poems have been composed in its honour; many books and treatises written about it; and it would seem to be all-enduring, for, in its greater part, the Wall is in a perfect state of preservation. Disappointment generally awaits the man who has heard much about some celebrated object and dared to visit it, so rarely does reality come up to expectation. But the Great Wall is beyond comparison. It cannot be overrated, and its fascination is due to the sentiment of its centuries-old associations and the marvel of its construction.

At the point where the Wall touches the eastern shore the party of American trippers unloaded themselves from a steamer, and the excursion began. It continued day by day, with pauses for rest, examination, or inquiry, until the final stage was reached, and the closing passages of the narrative written. The journey was something that few foreigners had attempted, though it is not an unknown expedition among the Chinese. At the end, most remote from the eastern shores, reflections on the character of the work filled the minds of the travellers, for nothing had hindered Chin from carrying out his project, and they had fully appreciated its many wonders. Though the mountains were a mile high, those early engineers had crowned them with ramparts, and crossed precipices, deserts, and rivers without any deviation. To the travellers it was a revelation, and they grew to love the Wall. Indeed, beheld by moonlight or starlight, viewed through the haze of a desert storm or a valley mist, in rain, in streaming sunshine, or in the blinding snow, it is always appealing, eloquently attractive. Ever is it one great, grey, gaunt spectre of the past, pursuing its solitary way, cresting the mountain tops.—*P. M. G.*

* "The Great Wall of China." By W. E. Geil. (London: Murray.) 21s. net.

THE impending visits of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King Peter of Servia to Constantinople are due to the initiative of the Bulgarian and Servian Governments. These visits are regarded in Constantinople as the outcome of the efforts of Russia to effect a *rapprochement* between these states and Turkey, with a view to their ultimate federation.

QUOTING an extract from a recent Rubber market report, which informs one that "Matto-grosso fair virgin" fetched 7s. 0½d., "rather niggery virgin" 6s. 6d., and "fair negroheads" 4s 8d., the *Financial Times* muses broodingly on the grand old days of the "Babylonian slave trade," adding, thoughtfully, "no wonder the public is attracted by the Rubber market."

CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

GUERILLA WARFARE ENDED.

After almost four months guerilla warfare, the expenditure of about $50,000 in actual cash, a loss of $100,000 owing to the demoralization of business and the killing of nine men, the war which has disrupted Chinatown came to an end last night with the announcement that the sum demanded by the On Yick Tong as indemnity for the theft of one of the society's slave girls had been paid, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of 7th ult. Articles of peace were drawn up and were signed by thirteen Chinatown tongs, but the Yee family has not yet put its official signature to the document and will not do so until it has been carefully examined by their clan's attorneys.

Yee Hong, a by no means prominent member of the Yee family, eloped with the On Yick slave girl, Bo Gue, several months ago. The On Yicks demanded the sum of $1,300 indemnity from the Yee family, threatening to take the lives of some of the clan if satisfaction was not given in the sum demanded. The Yees are the most peaceful family of all the Chinese, devoting their energies to laundry work and merchandise. The On Yicks, headed by Tong King Chong, apparently thought their demands would be at once granted, and it was believed in Chinatown that the Yees would not attempt to fight the powerful highbinder and gambling tong. But at a meeting of the head members of the Yee Family Association it was pointed out that the day of blackmail had passed and that it was now time for the peaceable Chinese to resist the demands of the highbinders.

REFUSED TO BE HELD.

The On Yicks were notified that the Yees would not pay the money indemnity of $1,300, and on the following day Yee Fun Wah was shot and killed in Church alley by a member of the On Yick tong. The murder was a particularly cold-blooded one, for Yee Fun Wah was a member of the On Yicks and believed himself safe from their vengeance. The same evening another member of the Yee family was killed in Oakland and so it went until six members of the clan had been murdered. In the meantime one of the On Yicks met his death in Oakland and two men were killed who did not belong to either the tong or the Yee family. It is believed that these latter were shot in mistake for members of the warring factions.

In spite of the number of deaths and the terror under which they were forced to live, the Yees still remained steadfast in their determination not to yield to the blackmailing tong. Tong King Chong and Gee Hong On, two of the leaders of the On Yicks, were indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of murder, together with two minor members of the society. Tong King Chong and the tong's interpreter were arrested and are now in the county gaol awaiting release on bail for trial, while the other two high binders are in hiding.

Finally the On Yicks said they would grant peace terms providing that the Yees agreed to withdraw from all prosecutions of the members of the highbinder tong who were under arrest for the various shootings and would also assent to Tong King Chong's release on bail.

A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

A tentative truce was signed two weeks ago, which was to last until after the Chinese New Year holidays, ending March 1st. Last night the merchants of Chinatown called another meeting in the directors' room of the Six Companies' headquarters' and it was then announced that Yee Hong and Bo Gue the couple who eloped, had raised the $1,300 demanded by the On Yicks and were ready to pay it.

The peace agreement was then signed by the Chinatown tongs to the number of thirteen, but the Yee representatives did not affix the seal of the family. In explaining this, Yee Sing, president of the Yee Family Association, said last night:

"We have refused from the first to pay the $1300 demanded by the On Yicks and would have kept to our resolution even though every member of the family had paid for it with his life. The money was paid by the two people concerned and the Yees had nothing to do with it. The On Yicks declare themselves satisfied with the money, but now they want us to agree not to oppose the release of Tong King Chong and to withdraw from the prosecutions of the men under arrest for killing our members. This we will not do. We did not sign the agreement last night because we want to examine it very carefully and see that it does not bind us on these points in any way. We did not start the war, if such it can be called, and we do not wish to continue it, but we will not compound a felony by withdrawing our witnesses from the prosecutions now under way."

ALL CHINATOWN INTERESTED.

"We are fighting the fight of all Chinatown, and, in doing so, we have expended nearly $50,000 in actual cash for guards and in attorney's fees. The various business houses owned by members of our family have suffered to the extent of over $100,000 and we have lost six of our men, who were killed in cold blood. In spite of all this, we have remained steadfast in our position and would suffer ten times the loss in money or men before we would consent to yield to the On Yicks, or to any other highbinder tong. If the Yicks are through with their killings we are satisfied, but if this depends upon us dropping the cases against the men now under arrest, the war is not at an end, for on that point we will never give in."

According to the understanding in Chinatown last night, the agreement will be lived up to by the On Yicks. The $1300 will be used in defending the men under arrest and efforts will be made to-day to secure the release of Tong King Chong on bail. The stand of the Yee family in the whole matter is generally commended and it seems to be the general opinion of the better class of Chinese that the clan's action has done much toward destroying the power of the highbinder tongs of Chinatown.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

Since we last wrote on the 4th instant per s.s. *Delta*, our market has again experienced a further advance in prices, business having been transacted at $2 to $4 higher than previous quotations. This advance is more pronounced in 12s. and 20s. especially the latter. Indeed 20s, which are usually the medium of a large business, have been somewhat neglected and have remained more or less nominal. The conservative dealers, however, still maintain that the bulk of the business is speculative, and in proof of this, they point to the daily deliveries, which, it must be admitted, have been indifferent.

The market closes steady.

Nos. 6 & 8s.—These two counts command some attention now, and also show an advance on previous prices.

No. 10s.—As mentioned above, this count has been somewhat neglected, and only here and there a few transactions have been reported.

No. 12s.—Are in small supply, and an advance of $2 to $3 has been established.

No. 16s.—Have been well to the fore, but the business is confined to a few tickets for early delivery.

No. 20s.—These appear to be in most active demand, and have been the medium of a brisk business. An advance of $2 to $4 is established.

Total sales 7,200 bales.

Unsold stocks estimated at 8,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godowns and to arrive 42,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Devanha* and extra strs. *Capri*, *Yetorofu* from Bombay, and strs. *Latsang* and *A. Apcar*, from Calcutta, have brought in 9,413 bales for Hongkong, and, 12,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and Coast ports, &c. amount to about 3,000 bales.

Local Mill.—This yarn has again been the medium of a fair amount of business.

Japanese Yarn.—No business has come under our notice.

Shanghai.—Reports from this market also show a rise in price, but latterly, information to hand indicates a quiet market.

Cotton.—A parcel of 75 bales Bengal has been placed on the market at $36½, this being an advance on last quotations of $1 per picul. No business in Chinese has been reported.

Stocks.—Bengal, about 175 bales, Chinese nil. Quotations Bengal at $32 to $36½, Chinese at $35 to $42 per picul.

Rupees T/T 129. Rupees, D/D 129½. Sterling D/D 1/8½. Sterling 4m/st 1/9½. Shanghai T/T 72⅛ Japan 85½ Bar Silver 23 11/16.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL,
Cotton & Yarn Brokers.

THE WOMEN OF THE ORIENT.

This America of ours is the land of the young girl, who here enjoys extraordinary liberties denied to her elsewhere on the globe, or only beginning to be conceded, in imitation of ourselves. It has often been said that, in marrying, the American girl ends her period of full freedom, resigning herself to restrictions and limitations she has not hitherto known; while the French woman, in contrast, not only gains greater freedom through marriage, but sometimes marries solely in order to have greater freedom. While America is the kingdom of the girl, Europe is the married woman's paradise, the empire of the wife. But venerable and most mysterious Asia is the realm of the mother, the old woman's kingdom. This is as true in India as it is in China or Japan. The mother of grown sons enjoys extraordinary dignity and honour. She is a family goddess, a divine oracle. The belief in her almost inspired wisdom is implicit, sincere and final; and she is held to come by this wisdom through a kind of intuition, running ahead of the mind and its experience; a kind of absolute faculty, well-nigh supernatural. It was Kwang-Su's filial reverence for the Dowager Empress of China which put that great realm in her power for a generation, and, like charity, covered a multitude of sins. It is the same reverence for millions of far worthier women, the mothers of all Asia, which is the determining factor in many a drama, social, political and even dynastic. When we were at Murshidabad, the good old Nawab held the esteem and decided liking of the whole English colony. He was the head of an immense semi-royal settlement, the young folk of his family even having a college to themselves, so numerous were they. He had a body of soldiers to keep guard at his palace, unnumbered retainers, gorgeously coloured as the Arabian Nights. Yet this great and good man would never venture on any important act without consulting his aged grandmother, a queenly old lady, who had been the wife of a Nawab with far larger dominions and powers. He had for her the deepest and most unfeigned veneration; and the words of this white-haired old lady, who had never seen the outer world and whose views were all gleaned behind the veil in the seclusion of the harem were to him very oracles. And much the same is true of every household in India, whether Hindoo or Mussulman. The father may reign, but the mother or the grandmother rules; rules, be it said, in virtue of her life-long abnegation and obedience, through a purely spiritual quality of poise and stillness.—Raja Rama, in *Harper's Weekly.*

A TRUCK was proceeding down Ice House Street, in charge of two Chinese women this afternoon, when it got beyond control and ran over the foot of one of the women and injured it so badly that an ambulance had to be sent for, and the injured woman removed to Hospital.

MESSRS. Siemssen & Co. have sent us some literature connected with the "Remington" Typewriter, for which they are the general agents for South China. Those who have had the handling of these first class machines know their value; and those who do not possess one of these typewriters should visit Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s machinery department where they can be instructed in the working of them by an expert typist.

To-day's Advertisements.

JAVA-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(Taking through Cargo to Los Angeles).

THE Steamship

"STRATHSPEY"

will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, 2nd April, 1910.—

For Freight and further information, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [256

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1910, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Inland Lot No. 1210, Star Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale. Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	N.W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Garden Lot No. 35, Near I. L. 1210, Star Street.	ft. 110	ft. 110	ft. 60	ft. 60	6,600 (about)	$ 16	$ 330

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [257

Events Coming.

Friday, 18th March.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Arcadians" City Hall, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 19th March.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of Jewelery, 10.45 a.m.

Green Island Cement Company annual meeting, at St. George's Building, 11.30 a.m.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of furniture at "Ian Mor" Peak Road, 2 p.m.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Annual Inspection, at Causeway Bay.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Arcadians" City Hall, 9 p.m.

Monday, 21st March.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of Sundries, at the Central Police Station's Compound, 11 a.m.

Bandmann Opera Co., "Our Miss Gibbs," City Hall, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 22nd March.

Hughes and Hough Auction sale of Jewelery, 2.30 p.m.

Geo. P. Lammert Auction sale of furniture, 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, 2.45 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Co., "Our Miss Gibbs," City Hall, 9 p.m.

Intimations.

SAUSAGES

OWN MAKE
EXCELLENT and DELICIOUS.

Pure Pork

AND

Beef Sausages

at 35 cents & 25 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1910. [35

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

[34

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong 10th March, 1910. [41

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE,

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN HONGKONG.

COMIC and DRAMATIC FILMS.

Miss JESSIE THORNE, Australian Soubrette.

Miss DORIS McAULEY. New Songs and Dances.

Mr. CARL WALLNER, Whistler and Comedian.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK,

MONDAY and FRIDAY, DAILY TWO PERFORMANCES.

First commences: 6.30 half-price. Second commences 9.15.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY 4 p.m. Half-price.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [80

CLARETS & SHERRIES.

BEST VALUE GIVEN.

Medoc, St. Emilion, St. Julien, St. Estephe,

Ch. Larose, Ch. Mouton Rothschild.

Manzanilla, Amoroso, Fino Seco, Amontillado, Vino de Pasto, Grand Old Brown.

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road.

Telephone 135.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1910. [69

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.
"Montegle" " " " 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown abov . The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest *en route*.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £43.
Via New York ..... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU	*CHEONGSHING*	MONDAY, 21st Mar., 4 P.M.
KOBE	*ONSANG*	MONDAY, 21st Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	FRIDAY, 25th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	*FOOKSANG*†	FRIDAY, 1st April, Noon.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG**	FRIDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*KUTSANG**	MONDAY, 4th April, Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*KUMSANG**	FRIDAY, 8th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215
Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [8

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail	
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	19th Mar.,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th "	Daylight.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	20th "	Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	21st "	4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	21st "	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	22nd "	3 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	2nd "	4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	22nd "	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	24th "	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	27th "	Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	29th "	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	31st "	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chenan*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*,) —with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

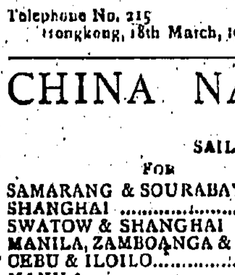
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 12 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—$45 single, $80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [9



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	8540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th Mar., at Noon.
LAYIRO	8540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1910. [11

Shipping—Steamers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched as above about 1st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [219

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain H. C. Norris, will be despatched as above on 21st April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [210

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
Do.	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	WED'DAY, 20th April, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Captain Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 20th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Captain Y. Fuseno	THURSDAY, 24th Mar., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910. [6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Sailing Dates. 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	‡ KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao. Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Mar., at Daylight.
	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Mathieson, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Mar., at Daylight.
	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai. Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at Daylight.
	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	§ KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Kori, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 23rd Apr. From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 29th March, at Noon.
	§ INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 26th April, Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	‡ COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 28th March.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	‡ CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 30th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at Noon.
	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7000	FRIDAY, 25th Mar., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU, Capt. E. Cope, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 17th March, at Noon.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [5

Shipping—Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON DIRECT call at BOMBAY for Passenger and Mails the TO-MORROW, 19th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [4

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [245

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain.	Sailing Date
Aymeric	4,363	J. Boyd,	1910 7th April
Suveric			th May
Oceano	4,657	F. W. Davies	13th June
Kumeric	6,132	J. Mathie	5th July

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong 4th March, 1910. [11

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th April.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [246

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).
(ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"_____"

For further particulars apply to
P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
Agents at Hongkong,
No. 4 Queen's Building,
Telephone 950.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1910. [17

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN
(Occupying 24 days).

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip $120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910. [250

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910. [251

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "SIKH" ..... On 29th March.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON:
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" ..... On 12th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [56

Intimations.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Masseur MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF
KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.
ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [94

THE DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

WILL REMOVE FROM

Nos. 33 & 35

TO—

No. 63 DES VŒUX RD. CENTRAL,

NEXT DOOR TO COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

NEAR VICTORIA CINEMA,

On or before the 15th March.

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RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
Allagar	2,000		
Anglo Malay	49,306	49,718	99,024
Ayer Molek	1,744		
Ayer Kuning	200		
Balgownie	8,607	7,596	16,203
Banteng	1,306	1,259	2,565
Batu Caves	6,100	10,124	16,224
Bertam	12,500	10,000	22,500
Bukit Kajang	2,146		
Bukit Rajah	36,374		
Bukit Lintang	2,000	2,500	4,500
Carey United	5,550	6,000	11,550
Castlefield	3,374	2,138	5,512
Changkat Serdang	—	2,826	
Cicely	10,000		
Consolidated Malay	23,832		
Caledonia	20,000	14,760	34,760
Damansara	14,795		
Edinburgh	4,650		
Federated (S'gor)	10,503		
F.M.S. Rubber	22,860	22,179	45,039
Gedong	5,000	7,500	12,500
Glenealy	850	1,045	1,895
Glenshiel	1,893	1,719	3,612
Golden Hope	2,398	3,748	6,146
Golconda	10,528		
Harpenden	—		
High & Lowlands	43,176	40,724	83,900
Inch Kenneth	13,137	11,144	24,281
Jebong	16,000		
Kalumpong	7,695		
Kamuning	6,400	5,609	12,009
Kempsey	1,540	2,324	4,848
Kepong	2,250	—	
Kuala Klang	1,244	—	
Krian Rub. Est.	2,032		
Kuala Lumpur	45,135	42,175	87,310
Labu	12,863	9,344	22,207
Lanadron	28,657	20,558	49,215
Ledbury	8,048	8,020	16,068
Linggi	58,000	57,500	115,500
London Asiat C.	8,912	7,555	16,467
Malacca Plant	27,000	27,000	54,000
North Hummock	18,863	(to end 1909)	
Nova Scotia	5,150	4,900	10,050
Pajam	1,000	1,350	2,350
Pataling	14,190	23,542	37,732
Pegoh	2,528	2,043	4,571
Perak Plant	11,632		
Ratanui	—		
Ribu Rubber	5,000	4,314	9,314
Rubana	10,350	9,870	20,220
Rubber Growers Ass.	2,324		
Selaba	3,000	2,500	5,500
Sungei Choh	2,852	2,151	6,000
Sungei Kapar	17,100		
Sandycroft	9,848	6,438	16,286
Seafield	9,000		
Selangor	33,593		
Serembau	23,377	17,820	41,197
Senawang	—	4,279	
Shelford	4,000		
S'pore & Johore	8,166	6,256	14,421
Singapore Para	5,000	4,300	9,300
Straits Rubber	20,000		
Sumatra Para	—		
Sungei Sa'ak	1,376	1,500	2,876
Tali Ayer	10,900	9,600	20,500
Trong	2,133		
Vallambrosa	36,000		

[From the end of February all totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies].—*Singapore Free Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8 13/16
Do. demand	1/8
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.18½
America—Bank T.T.	42½
Germany Bank T.T.	1.77
India T.T.	129
Do. demand	129½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	73½
Japan—Bank T.T.	85½
Java—Bank T.T.	104½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/9½
6 months' sight L/C	1/9⅝
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43⅜
4 months' sight do.	44⅛
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9½
4 months' sight France	2.23
6 months' sight „	2.25
4 months' sight Germany	1.81½
Bar Silver	23 11/16
Bank of England rate	3 %
Sovereign	11.47

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 18th at 12.05 p.—The barometer has fallen slightly in N. Luzon and risen a little over the S. part of the Archipelago. The depression appears to be moving Northwards to the E. of Luzon.

Pressure has increased considerably over E. Japan and the Bonins, and fallen quickly over N. China. Another depression appears to be approaching Manchuria from the Westward.

The high pressure area lies now over S. Japan

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong N.E. winds over the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Catherine Apcar*) 21st inst.
American (*Asia*) 23rd inst.
German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 23rd inst.
Indian (*Fookzang*) 29th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 31st inst.
Indian (*Kumsang*) 1st prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Colombo Maru*, Bombay Line, left Moji for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 21st inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Awa Maru*, American Line, left Shanghai for this port on 17th inst., and is expected here on 20th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kumsang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on 16th inst., and may be expected here on 1st prox.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Tingsang, Br. s.s., 1,045, R. Y. Anderson, 17th Mar.,—Dalny 11th Mar., Coal.—J., M. & Co.

Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,373, C. Gosewich, 17th Mar.,—Bangkok 10th Mar., Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 18th Mar.,—Manila 15th Mar., Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S.

Stentor, Br. s.s., 4,308, A. D. Baker, 18th Mar.,—Shanghai 15th Gen.—B. & S.

Macedonia, Br. s.s., 5,245, J. D. Andrews, 18th Mar.,—Shanghai 15th Mar., Mail and Gen.—P. & O. Co.

Clam, Br. s.s., 2,510, Bland, 18th Mar.,—Tarakan 1st Mar., Liquel fuel.—A. P. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Tjimahi, for Batavia.
Quarta, for Saigon.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Kwangtze, for Shanghai.
Cheongshing, for Swatow.
Tungshing, for Bangkok.
Stentor, for Singapore.
Haichow, for Canton.
Cleveland, for Manila.
Macedonia, for Singapore.
Rubi, for Manila.
Hurst, for Singapore.

Departures.

Mar. 17.

Alger, Fr. cruiser, for Saigon.

Mar. 18.

Szechuen, for Hongay.
Swicheong, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Anamba, for Tientsin.
Aline Woermann, for Saigon.
Rajaburi, for Swatow.
Kumano Maru, for Manila.
Linan, for Canton.
Devanha, for Shanghai.
Tingsang, for Canton.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Hutchow, for Canton.
Kwangtze, for Shanghai.
Tjimahi, for Sourabaya.
Quarta, for Saigon.
Glenfarg, for Shanghai.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Indravelli, for Manila.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Petchaburi*, from Bangkok—Miss T. Munk, Messrs. P. Bigelaw, Mase Scull, M. Birkhaim, and 8 Chinese.

Per *Taming*, from Manila—Mr. J. N. Wolfson and daughter, Dr. H. Fraser, Mgr. L. Tuson, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Drs. W. J. Stokes, Mrs. V. Langman, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Drs. F. Clarke, J. M. Kinson, H. E. Highet, Messrs. V. C. Ressick, G. E. Burnham, A. W. Oakes, J. E. Valentine, H. Davis, Dr. J. de Hoon, Dr. and Mrs. Vieb, Messrs. G. A. Jewett, C. Peterson, W. J. Dyer, Lieut. J. B. Pate, Messrs. G. B. Robertson, A. P. McDvit, W. O. Bingham, E. Michel. E. W. Bratton, O. A. Steven, T. R. Palmer, N. K. Tovay, M. Richards, Dr. Castallaw 43 Philippinoes, 17 Chinese and 3 Indians.

Per *Macedonia*, for Hongkong from Yokohama—Mr. C. H. Gordon. For Port Said—Mr. Alberto. For Gibraltar—Dr. and Mrs. and Miss C. H. Campbell. For London—Mrs. H. Greig and Mr. A. B. Duncan For Bombay from Kobe—Mr. J. F. Smith. For Hongkong from Shanghai—Dr. Marchwald, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Holbrook, Paymaster Fleet Vining, Capt. H. Myhre, Mr. H. Reeves, and native servant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss A. Forbes, Messrs. C. H. Richardson, M. Ziegler, D. M. Clarkson, Lemeire and I. M. Shields. For Singapore—Messrs. R. C. Aiers, G. G. Black, H. Lazarus, Mrs. Winning's amah, and Mr. J. F. Moran. For Penang—Mr. A. W. Burkill. For Colombo—Messrs. H. V. Holt and G. T. A. Atkinson. For Bombay—Messrs. C. W. Elsworth, W. D. Graham, Rev. and Mrs. Winning and infant. For Port Said—Rev. and Mrs. P. D. Bergen Mr. P. C. Bergen, and Misses A. McKinney. For Marseille—Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Hodgkin, and infant, Master Hodgkin, Miss Hudson. Messrs. R. Hodgkin, S. W. Pratt, H. P. Dudley, A. Wright and H. Paorette, For London—Mrs. E. O. Comming child, infant and amah, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwoon and 2 children, Miss Astill, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Steveason, Mr. O. Armstrong, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Alers, Mr. W. F. Dearn, Comdr. and Mrs. R. N. Yorke, Messrs. J. C. Cole, H. B. Morgan, H. Sassen, S. Furness, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Harman and 2 children, Messrs. B. M. Tyler, R. J. Gould and 3 children, C. A. Crowford, Miss J. P. Rhind, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Misses Taylor and Thomas.

Passengers departed.

Per *Kumano Maru*, for Australia—Mr E. A. Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Col. James, A. Irons, Messrs. J. N. Macleod, H. Idzumi, E. J. W. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Miss M. A. Peyton, Mr. A. L. Day, Mrs. W. B. Danielson. Miss H. Danielson, Messrs. E. O. Clayton, N. Ohtani, Misses Graham, Haines, Messrs. G. McKie, C. Waterhouse J. Snipe, J. Jordan, Parmanand, D. Harvey, C. B. Putt, L. C. Rees, F. Alan Biden, J. Fourmall, Pablo Balana, S. Umeda and Yirdbara.

Per *Kitano Maru*, for Japan—His Excellency M. Saito, Messrs. W. Dickenson, Suzaki, Mr. and Mrs. Matsudaira and 2 children, Messrs. Ishi, J. P. Iddings, Mrs. Sado, Misses Sado, Mrs. French, Rev. and Mrs. D. B. Barclay, Mr. J. B. Barclay, Master Barclay, Miss Francis, Mrs. Barry, Mr. Soo Mo Soon, Misses E. M. Cutten, M. Whitson, Gilman, Appleton, Mrs. Hundson, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Kiner, Mr. and Mrs. K. Twendel, Major and Mrs. Lambard, Mr. Freeman, Miss Nishino, Mrs and Miss Moss, Messrs. Migita, Yito, Lt. Perkins, Messrs. Oliver, Higham, Misses Shepherd, Wordworth, Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Scheerer, Mrs. Lau Tang, Mrs. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. Ogawa, Messrs. Hazarimal, Mumeda, Shirai, Okubo and Kobayashi.

Per *Devanha*, for Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. A. E. Moses and 2 children, Miss Ezra, Messrs. D. T. Van, N. Takehiro, Mrs. Moses and amah, Mr. J. Moorhead, Mrs. Moorhead infant, child and amah, Mr. W. J. Potter, Miss M. Scott, Messrs. J. S. Greaam, M. Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. Hedley, Mr. H. Thomas, Misses Welldem, Remson, Ahern, Messrs. C. Tilsley, C. Ferguson, G. R. Holmes, R. Dunlop, C. Carleton, G. W. Henderson, R. Henderson, Misses Lucas, Henderson and maid, Mr. E. J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Shankey, Messrs. R. L. Patterson, R. L. Jones, Capt. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Misses V. Leon, H. Kneller, Harkeek, Vandon, Dean, Romaine, Birkbeck, Gordon, Lorrison, C. Kayes, R. Davis, R. Keyes, Greenhill Wood, McLong, R. Stevens, Messrs. H. Cole, A. Frith, J. McGrath, G. Clifford, G. Stampford, A. Cowen, Coyne, A. Lopez, K. Shorchands, W. P. Murgan, A. Thomas, W. Baker and native servant, M. F. Bandmann, Miss Deab and native servant, Messrs. H. Bartlett, C. Birnie, D. Manson, W. Race, Miss Thornton, Mr. and Miss Haggins, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. and Miss Phelps, Mr. E. Ezra, Miss Ezra, Messrs. F. S. Odom, L. Holgate, W. Thomson, Stonand, F. H. Cowell, H. W. Cowell, H. Hulton, Mr. and Mrs. Fins, Paster, Mrs. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. and Mrs. Lyness, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holloway, Mr. W. C. Law, Mr. F. X. Lopes, Mrs. Hendricksen and 2 children, Mr. Le. Prince de B. de Chalais, Dr. Roijers and Mr. Fuhrkopf.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Stentor*, from Shanghai:—Strong Northerly winds and sea.

Str. *Taming*, from Manila:—Fresh N.E. monsoon rough sea cloudy weather.

Str. *Petchaburi*, from Bangkok:—Fine weather and moderate sea until 12 hours' before arrival, then fresh north easterly wind blowing and rough sea running.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Arratoon Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,931, W. D. A. Thomas, 11th Mar.,—Calcutta and Straits 27th Feb., Gen.—D, S. & Co., Ld.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,216, E. Finlayson, 15th Mar.,—From Australia via Phillipine Island Manila. Gen.—B. & S.

Chunsang, Br. s.s., 1,418, R. Houghton, 16th Mar.,—Saigon 11th Mar., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 13,426, W. W. Greene, 15th Mar.,—San Francisco 15th Feb., Gen.—T. K. K.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, E. E. Gatheman, 14th Mar.,—Bangkok 6th Mar., Rice and Timber.—B. & S.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,265, O. H. Liddell, 17th Mar.,—Tientsein and ports 10th Mar., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Cleveland, Ger. s.s., 17,000, Chr. Dampwalf, 15th Mar.,—San Francisco 5th Feb., Ballast.—H. A. L.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 16th Mar.,—Swatow 15th Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Drufar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 15th Mar.,—Bangkok 7th Mar., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Empress of Jap. Br. s.s., 3,309, W. Danison, 4th Mar.,—Vancouver, B. C. 10th Malls Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fumi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,569, S. Kawamura, 7th Mar.,—Tarakan 27th Feb., Liquid Fuel.—Asiatic Petrolum & Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, Chr. Jürgensen, 15th Mar.,—Kwang Yen 12th Mar., Cement stone.—J. & Co.

Gregory Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,961, S. H. Belson, 16th Mar.,—Kobe and Moji 11th Mar., Gen.—D. S. Co., Ld.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 16th Mar.,—Swatow 15th Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, C. Andersen, 14th Mar.,—Bangkok 4th Mar. and Satow 13th, Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 1,103, D. Heuk, 16th Mar.,—Hongay and Haiphow 16th Mar., Coal.—J. & Co.

Hunst, Br. s.s., 2,938, A. D. Moody, 10th Mar.,—Barry 27th Jan., Coal.—Admiralty.

Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,228, Tuebben, 28th Feb.,—Canton 27th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Itsukushima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,809 Katori, 11th Mar.,—Moji 4th Mar., Coal.—M. B. K.

Knivsberg, Ger. s.s., 646, A. Niejahr, 14th Mar.,—Haiphong via Pakhoi and Hoihow 9th Mar., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kwangsi, Br. s.s., 1,228, C. P. Cole, 16th Mar.,—Canton 15th Mar., Coal.—M. B. K.

Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,495, F. Voge, 13th Mar.,—Saigon 8th Mar., Paddy.—Order.

Machew, Ger. s.s., 995, R. G. Zöllner, 13th Mar.,—Bangkok 3th Mar, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, A. Dixon, 7th Mar.,—San Francisco 8th Feb., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, Wooley, 13th Mar.,—Karatsu 7th Mar., Coal.—J., M. & Co.

Paoting, Br. s.s., 1,059, E. L. Jones, 10th Mar.,—Saigon 4th Mar., Rice.—B. & S.

Pheumpenh, Br. s.s., 1,056, J. H. Scott, 14th Mar.,—Saigon 9th Mar., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 993, W. Böteführ, 16th Mar.,—Bangkok 8th Mar., Rice.—B. & S.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 14th Mar.,—Manila 12th Mar., Ballast.—S., T. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, H. A. Hards, 17th Mar.,—Iloilo and Cebu 13th Mar., Hemp and Sapanwood.—B. & S.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,120, J. G. Laing, 12th Mar.,—Canton 11th Mar., Coal and Cement.—Bradley & Co.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,178, H. Yamamoto, 7th Mar.,—Manila 4th Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Tsintau, Ger. s.s., 1,002, T. Heyenga, 17th Mar.,—Bangkok 10th Mar., Rice.—B. & S

Tung Shing, Br. s.s., 1,173, W. Stalker, 12th Mar.,—Saigon 7th Mar., Rice and Meal.—J., M. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Ama Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	Mar. 20
P. Ludwig	Colombo	M. & Co	Mar. 23
Asia	Japan	P. M. Co.	Mar. 23
Empress of Jap	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Mar. 31
Kumsang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	April 1
Coblenz	Sydney	M. & Co.	April 3

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th February—*Cardiganshire, Darfflinger, Kamo Maru, Kitano Maru, Kiaist, Laertes, Nippon, Polynesian, Scandia, Socotra, St. Croix.* 22nd February—*Darfflinger, Teenkat, Erroll, Orpack, Sithonia, Alesia.* 25th February—*Calchis, Nera, Perseus, Scandia, Syria, Vandalia, Wakasa Maru.* 1st March—*Bevaldier, Glenroy, Inverask, Monmouthshire, Myrmidon, Sardinia, John Hardie, Pembrokeshire, Prinz Ludwig.* 4th March—*Aki Maru, Bellerophon, Oceanian, Persia, Priam, P. E. Friedrich.* 8th March—*Aragonia, Astyanax, Belgravia, China, Kennebec, Sado Maru, Ping Suey, Sumatra.* 11th March—*Ching Wo, Andalusia, Doucalion, Nore, Tourane.* 15th March—*Benavon, Brasilia, Goeben, Palawan.*

Arrivals at Home—18th February—*Canton, Denbighshire, Eclipse, Oceanian, Sicilia.* 22nd February—*E. F. Ferdinand. Oanfa, Indramayo, Kawachi Maru, Senegambia.* 25th February—*Brisgavia, Idomeneus, Kamo Maru, Darfflinger.* 25th February—*Sicilia.* 1st March—*Braemar, Laertes, Nera, Sithonia.* 4th March—*St. Croix, Shimosa.* 7th March—*Socotra.* 8th March—*Cardiganshire, Canton, Perseus, Scandia.* 11th March—*Aki Maru, Pembrokeshire, Prinz Eitel Friedrich.* 14th March—*Syria.* 15th March—*Persia, Bellerophon.*

Post Office.

☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for—

Saigon—Per *Pheumpenh*, 19th Mar., 9 A.M.
Manila—Per *Rubi*, 19th Mar., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Macedonia*, 19th Mar., 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per *A. Apcar*, 19th Mar., 10 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 19th Mar., 1.15 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Shantung*, 19th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per *Manchuria*, 19th Mar., 4 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Austria*, 19th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per *Linan*, 19th Mar., 6 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per—*Daijin Maru*, 20th Mar., 9 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Changsha*, 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Sungkiang*, 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai and Tientsin—Per *Cheongshning*, 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
Kobe—Per *Onsang*, 21st Mar., 3 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiyang*, 22nd Mar., 9 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Gregory Apcar*, 22nd Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per *Taming*, 22nd Mar., 2 P.M.
Tientsin—Per *Huichow*, 22nd Mar., 3 P.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang—Per *Kusiyang*, 22nd Mar., 3 P.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Tacoma—Per *Tacoma Maru*, 23rd Mar., 11 A.M.
Europe, &c., India *via* Tuticorin—Per *Princess Alice*, 23rd Mar., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per *Anhui*, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Choysang*, 24th Mar., 5 P.M.
Manila, Yap, Ft. Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Prinz Sigismund*, 24th Mar., 5 P.M.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

H.M.S. Janus	at	Kowloon	Dock.
Haitan	„	„	„
Empress of Japan	„	„	„
Kiangtung	„	„	„
Kwongsai	„	„	„
Knivsberg	„	„	„
Hoiming	„	„	„

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Hanyang	at	Quarry Bay	Docks.
Kwangsi	„	„	„
Paoting	„	„	„
Union Water Boat No. 8.			

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Doring, Mr. and Mrs.
Drought, R.N., Lieut. and Mr. A. E.
Hancock, Lieut. & Mrs.
Jackman, H. T.
Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Evan
Kydd, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.
Marney, E. F. de Kales, F. H.
Knott, Mrs.
Rees, L. C.
Smith, Crowther
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Miss D.
Wilson, G. L.

PEAK.

Alabaster, Mr. & Mrs.
Auld, Mr.
Aubrey, Dr.
Bayard, Col.
Bayly, L. M.
Bedford, Col. and Mrs.
Bell, Capt. and Mrs.
Bowdler, Mrs.
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs.
Bryer, Mr. and Mrs.
Burns Pye, Mr. & Mrs.
Campbell, Miss C.
Cochrane, Mrs.
Dawson, Mr.
Dodgson, Lt. and Mrs.
Doneian, Dr.
Ennis, Rev. and Mrs.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph and Lady
Fell, J.
Finch, Capt. and Mrs.
Hancock, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Harris, Mr.
Harvey, Mrs.
Haseland, F. A.
Hull, P.
Leighton, Eng.-Comdr.
Hind, W. B.
Hitchcock, Mr. & Mrs.
Hockaday, W. T.
Hodgins, Mrs.
Hughes, Rev.
Jack, Miss
Jacks, P.
Jeffries, H. N.
John, Col. St.
Koblschmidt, Mr. & Mrs.
Knight, C. C.
Lack, Mr. and Mrs.
Lakin, Mr.
Lauder, Lt. Col.
Lawder, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Lester, Mr.
Lofts, A. C.
Llewellyd, Mrs.
Lyddon, Capt.
Martin, R.
May, E. A. G.
Morley, Lut. and Mrs.
Neilson, Mr.
Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major
Rens, Consul de
Sinclair, A.
Smith, A. Findlay
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Sutherland, Mr.
Thornhill, Rev.
Thornton, Mr.
Topp, J. R.
Totton, Mr.
Warning, Capt.
Wheston, W.
White, Mr. and Mrs.
Wilson, S.
Wrigley, Lt. Col. & Mrs.
Young, Mr.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.
Allbe, Mrs.
Ames, Mr. and Mrs.
Austin, F.
Armistead, Capt. F. C.
Backhouse, J. H.
Baume, Marguis de la
Berthy, L.
Bird, C. F.
Borgo, Compte Porro de
Bowack, G.
Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. F. and child.
Boyd, Dr. and Mrs.
Bray, J. P.
Broadley, Mrs.
Buckland, T. C.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
Castija, Compte de
Champlin, G. B.
Champlin, G. S.
Chapple, F. T.
Clark, M. O.
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. M. A.
Colvin, H. E.
Colwell, A. W.
Condon, H. L.
Corse, J. H. Jr.
Cullen, Miss
Cumstie, Q. G.
Curry, G.
Darby, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
Davies, Hon. W. Rees.
Davis, F.
Denison, P. B.
Dorian, J. H.
Dautrich, A. E.
Fildley, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Forsaith, Capt. G. A.
Frost, Mr. & Mrs. B. L.
Fuller, Denman
Carlton, C. R.
Garrat, Mr. & Mrs. I. H.
Gearin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.
Gill, Miss E. H.
Gill, Miss V. H.
Gordon, F.
Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. C. L.
Goulbourn, V.
Graham, Miss
Grossmann, W.
Grubb, Mrs. M. J.
Haes, David.
Haines, Miss
Hamilton, Miss
Hanburg, R. T.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Harrison, A.
Harrop, C. E.
Hedly, Mrs. and Miss
Heid, A. H.
Hoadley, Mr.
Holgate, L. G.
Holmes, E. R.
Hough, Dr. S.
Jackson, C.
Jupp, L.
Kaox, Mr. and Mrs. L.
King, Miss Hamilton
King, Mr. & Mrs. C. G.
King, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton
Kell, John.
Kenneth, C. F.
Koch, Mrs. M.
Levy, E.
Lewis, L.
Little, T. M.
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. and child
Logan, W.
Louis, R. J.
Lover, E. G. B.
Macdonald, D.
Macdonald, D.
Maffett, Miss J. C.
Mandell, B.
Marker, H. L.
Marriott, Dr. C.
Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. H. R.
Marshall, W. M.
McBride, J.
McIntosh, G. C.
Menagh, J. E.
Merecki, John
Merlen, Miss
Messill, Dr.
Messill, Miss
Melvin, Mrs. A. L.
Mickle, D. M.
Morse, H. J.
Murray, E. H.
Myhre, Capt. H. G.
Neverlee, Compte de
Nurse, J. G.
Odom, F. S.
Owen E.
Permerel, Mrs.
Piesbergen, H.
Piza, D. J.
Pollard, Miss I. M.
Pott, Miss Emma
Pratt, E. O.
Prez, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. De
Ray, E. H.
Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
Sainez, Miss
Schalthofer, P.
Schneider, A. W.
Seale, J. C. H.
Shields, I. M.
Slee, E. A.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. C. C.
Solomon, H. H.
Spalding, R.N., Surgeon and Mrs. A. D.
Spittles, J.
Sporberg, W. M.
Stoits, Miss J.
Square, Miss A.
Taylor, Alec
Tebbs, Miss J. M.
Thompsm, Mr. & Mrs. M. L.
Thorne, Mrs.
Thorne, 2 Misses
Thornton, Miss
Thuy, Mr. and Mrs.
Brasier de
Tuebben, Capt. K. E
Weir, Mr. and Mrs.
White, D.
Whitmarsh, A.
Wilkinson, W. A.
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. V.
Wolf, P.
Wood, E. Marshall.
Wood, G. G.
Young, Mr. and Mrs.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Abraham, E. S.
Allen, Mrs. F.
Almasoff, Mr.
Appleton, Mrs. F.
Artberg, J. G.
Auter, Geo.
Ayres, J. H.
Baillet, M.
Baldwin, G. L.
Battelli, A.
Bayer, C. J.
Benis, J.
Berckhahn, M.
Blockley, Mrs. C. O.
Borgham, Geo. C.
Broc, A. de
Brossard, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Carter, A.
Cernik, M. J.
Davey, W. B.
Dreyfuss, A.
Dubuy, A.
Eedy, G. W.
Eyre, H.
Falor, R. J.
Favetto, V.
Ford, J. W.
Foster, F. E.
Foster, G. D.
Frisk, F.
Gilman, Miss
Gomes, A. J. M. de
Greve, C.
Hamilton, J. C.
Harvey, J. H.
Havenar, F. E.
Hay, D. D.
Hibbard, D. S.
Herrera, L. C.
Hewett, G. A.
Hollander, J. W.
Holt, H. O.
Hortwood, Mrs. W.
Lamguet, Mrs. R.
Johnson, Miss C.
Johnson, Miss H.
Jones, Mrs. D.
Joseph, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
Joseph, I.
Kahn, A.
Kneedson, Mrs. J. C.
Lawrence, Mrs. W. B.
Lehman, Mrs. A.
Levensohn, S.
Leyauf, T.
Lingeri, Mrs. L.
List, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.
List, Mr. & Mrs. K. H.
Lorrie, F.
Macleod, J. N.
Markham, B.
Martens, Mr. & Mrs.
Messulam, D.
Muller, Miss L.
Muntz, Miss J. E.
Nicolaides, N. A.
Paget, A. R.
Perovano, Aug.
Peterson, C.
Pinsou, A. V.
Potts, D.
Russell, Mrs. K.
Scull, Max.
Smith, Miss G.
Spies, Mr. and Mrs.
Staver, R.
Stutterband, Mr. and Mrs. J. S.
Tredwall, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Wallner C.
Wells, H. T.
Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Thos.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

March 17th, 1910, a.m.

			Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.
Vladivostock	7	a.m.	30.17	17	72	—	0	b
Nemuro	6	a.m.	29.69	—	—	NW	10	—
Hakodate		„	29.89	—	—	N	6	—
Tokio		„	30.02	—	—	NW	2	—
Kochi		„	30.19	—	—	NE	2	—
Nagasaki		„	30.23	—	—	NE	2	—
Kagoshima		„	30.19	—	—	N	2	—
Oshima		„	30.16	—	—	N	6	—
Naha		„	30.13	—	—	NE	6	—
Ishigakijima		„	30.05	—	—	NE	6	—
Bonin Is.		„	29.93	—	—	NW	4	—
Chefoo	6	a.m.	30.37	31	100	—	0	c
Weihaiwei	9	a.m.	30.41	38	—	E	1	c
Hankow	6	a.m.	30.30	45	84	NW	1	b
Kiukiang		„	30.32	45	84	NE	1	o
Shanghai	9	a.m.	30.36	45	68	ENE	3	o
Gutslaff		„	30.30	45	72	NE	4	ov
Sharp Peak		„	30.28	55	94	WNW	1	o
Amoy	6	a.m.	30.14	58	76	NE	4	c
Swatow		„	30.08	58	76	E	4	—
Taihoku	5	a.m.	30.15	—	—	E	8	c
Taichu		„	30.06	—	—	N	6	—
Takao		„	30.05	—	—	N	6	—
Koshun		„	30.01	—	—	NE	10	—
Pescadores		„	30.06	—	—	NE	10	—
Canton	9	a.m.	30.09	69	80	SE	2	b
Hongkong	10	a.m.	30.14	64	77	E	4	c
Victoria Peak		„	—	—	—	E	6	—
Gap Rock

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMAT RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 / $15,000,000 / $250,000	$2,000,819	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9½ = $15.11	4 %	$960 sellers / London £88.15 [ex div.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 / $2,000,000	$30,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	...	$73 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 / $254,583 / $302,791	none	$10 for 1908	7 %	$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£185,000 / Tls. 225,000 / Tls. 335,253 / Tls. 146,588	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 114 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 / £90,000 / £102,348 / £105,249 / $682,609	$2,464,901	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and interim of $30 for 1908	5¼ %	$910 sales.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 / $294,405 / $199,264	$707,037	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7 %	$230 buyers
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 / $438,606 / $138,801	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7 %	$109 ex div. b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,431,273	1,368,711	$27 for 1907	8 %	$335 ex div. b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,035	$1 for 1906	...	$7½ sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$280,000 / $100,813	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 / $617,150 / $103,545 / $19,106	$20,766	Final of $1½ for account 1910	8 %	$30½ buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3.154	...	$64 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000			£240,000		3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	$83/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 / £100,000	£61,817			
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 / 10,000	$10 / $10	$10 / $5	$65,000 / £46,498	$3,221	$1.00 / $0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % / 3½ %	$26 sales / $141
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$850,000 / $56,848	Dr. $5,758	$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	$172 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$1	$100	none	Dr. $135,891	$3 for 1897	...	$31 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls 6 02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 740 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	Ps. 1	£17,000 / £11,275	43	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	2 %	Tls. 18½
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none	First year	...	Ps. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 / 50,000	1 / 1	18/10 / £1	£4 [illegible]	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	$6 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$410 6	Dr. 17,411	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$55	$50	$550,000 / $26,806 / $40,000	$30,103	None	...	$60½ ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$5	$50	$88,442	$1327 5	Interim of $1½ for account 1909	...	$60 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 00	Tls. 100	122,000	Tls. 6.16	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 83 buyer
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 595,257 / Tls. 50,000 / Tls. 115,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 127
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	21,000	$24,511	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 / 8,000	$5 / $5	$50 / $25	50,000 / 14,118	$19,272	Interim of $2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	$110 sellers / $85 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	59,000	$1	$1	$1	$27,911	Interim of 3¢ for account 1909	6½ %	$101 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$1	$10	226,945	$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	$8 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	25,856	$2 9	$2½ for 19.9	5 %	$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,523,045 / Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ %	Tls. 105 s.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	11,958	Final of 1.8 for account 1909	8½ %	$42½ sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 10 991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31 10.09	8½ %	Tls. 132 b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$1	Tls. 40,098 / $20,000	$2,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$6 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.05	...	Tls. 66 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	none.	Tls. 1,819	Tls. 6 for 1909	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 21,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 380
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500		15 % per share for 1908	...	$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000		60 cents for 1909	10 %	$9½ ex div.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10			50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$6½ sellers
Do. special shares	50,000	$1	$1		$61,131	80 cents for 19.9	8½ %	$8½ sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	[illegible]	3,497	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8½ %	$18 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$1 [illegible]	89	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$13,000	$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	$5,000	$670			
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$5195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	$20½ sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	50,000	$7616	Final of $8 for 1909	10 %	$165 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60.000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8790	Final of $1 making in all $2 for 1909	8½ %	$21½ sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 / Tls. 61,924	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12½ for 1909	6 %	Tls. 1,220 sa.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10			80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % / 3 %	$13½ buyers / $1.30
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	$20,000	$,204	None	...	$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$20	none	Ps. 18,640			
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 / Tls. 7 000	5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ %	Tls. 159
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $31,096	None	...	$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6½ %	$12½ sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 / 5,000	$2,615	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½ %	$7 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$21 buyers

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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [222

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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910. [41

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 9189 宣統二年二月初八號 FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910. 庚戌年 香港英三月十八號

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BIRTHS.

On February 25, 1910, at Peking, the wife of E. Tollefsen, of a daughter.

On March 3, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of F. A. Tappenden, a daughter.

On March 6, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Herbert H. Fowler, of a daughter.

On March 9, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hartmann, a daughter.

On March 9, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, a son.

On March 13, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of J. Vaughan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, John McEachran, eldest son of the late Alex. McEachran, Peterhead, Scotland, to Jennie, eldest daughter of John Hall, Esq., Castleton, Co. Wexford, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BOYES, R.N., Vice-Admiral Sir George T.H., at Winchester, England, on the 17th inst. [254

Feb. 13, at Hampstead, Clare Silk, widow of late J. S. Lapraik, of London and Hongkong.

On March 14, 1910, at Shanghai, James McKie, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld., aged 50 years.

On March 14, 1910, at Shanghai, Alfred Arnold Davies, son of George J. Davies, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

(12th March.)

The advent of the new powerful flagship of the China Station, in relief of H.M.S. *King Alfred*, was made the subject of certain editorial comments in Singapore where, it is asserted that "during recent years, it might be inferred by those who did not know otherwise that the navy had practically ceased to exist." In the course of its observations, the *Straits Times*, which writes on the subject and from which we extract the article, remarks: "At various scattered periods of our more recent history, it has been our privilege to occasionally see the white ensign, lazily drooping over the stern of some rather insignificant vessel, which has had occasion to pay us a passing visit, while travelling either to or from China, but never apparently finding anything here to prolong her stay further than the taking in of the necessary fuel to help her get away. It is a fact that we have seen here a great deal more of the naval flags of foreign nations, during recent years, than of our own. Britishers have looked back to the days when there was always present at least one representative of that powerful fleet, which is the first line of defence of our Empire, they wish they could see more of their ships and of their men, and they think that it would do good in very many ways. But an omnipotent board of sea lords sits at home and dictates to us in this matter and tells us that we are just as safe here without our ships as with them, and that, however much we would like to see some representative of the navy regularly about us, we must forego the pleasure. Such indeed was one of the results of Tsushima and our treaty with Japan. At no time of any great strength, the China squadron, in face of the security afforded us by our friendly relations with Japan, and the preponderance of that wonderful nation's naval standing in the Far East, was whittled down to its present proportions, and Singapore lost her one and only pet naval lamb in the shape of the guard-ship that was, formerly a feature of the shipping in harbour. To-day, however, we have the pleasure of seeing with us a worthy representative of the fleet—a ship which, as well as being, we believe, the largest and most powerfully equipped warship that Great Britain has ever sent out to the Far East, is stated to be the precursor of a greater display of Britain's naval strength in these seas, following upon some re-arrangement of naval plans in this part of the world that has received the consideration and sanction of our highest naval experts. What those plans exactly are, no man knoweth but the naval strategists who have seen fit to draw them up, but it would appear to be generally agreed that in future those fleets which have hitherto had as their headquarters such widely spread corners of this hemisphere as the China coast, the Persian Gulf and the ports of Australia, will work on some scheme of closer co-operation that will bring them together more frequently, and will give us an opportunity of seeing at least some of them with greater frequency than we have done for many years past. As has more than once been stated in these columns, there is a deduction, and a very reasonable deduction, to be drawn from the dock construction works, which are now being pushed forward with commendable energy at this port. That dock accommodation is to a large extent no doubt intended to meet what we all trust will be largely increased demands by the mercantile marine of all the nations doing business here. But not entirely so and that other use can be no other than a use by the ships of the British navy. It is going too far to say that Singapore may be the headquarters of a fleet, with all the necessary adjuncts of such a scheme, however much we would like to see the idea realised, but it is apparent that our new dock accommodation is meant to cope with requirements that may arise consequent upon a general re-arrangement of British warships in these waters, and possibilities that may be thought to be probabilities if at any time our naval power out here is put to the task which it was created to accomplish. All this is perhaps rather beyond the original intent of these remarks, which was to draw attention to the arrival of a very powerful warship, and to the new conditions of British naval power, in the Far East, which the presence of that magnificent vessel may be taken to indicate. The *Minotaur* brings out to the East, the new Admiral of the China squadron—Sir A. L. Winsloe, an officer who comes to take over the command from Sir Hedworth Lambton, who has had charge of our naval destinies out here for the past three years. *King Alfred* goes home. They are both great warships, and though it is a fact that the new arrival is of 500 tons less displacement than the retiring flagship, whose tonnage runs to the large figure of 14,600, those figures convey no idea of the fighting capacity of the two vessels. Whereas the new flagship is almost a new ship, having been completed at Devonport, where she was built and equipped at a cost exceeding £1,250,000, less than two years ago, the *King Alfred* was launched in 1901. Again, the new flagship with her heavier batteries has a weight of gunfire of 8,520 lbs. of metal, as against the *King Alfred's* 2,360 lbs. This by way of a commencement in the strengthening of the station. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that, with the exception of the new *Dreadnought* cruisers of the *Indomitable* type, the *Minotaur* is one of the three most powerful cruisers flying the white ensign, her sister ships being the *Shannon* and the *Defence*. There is little authoritatively known on these matters, which is as it should be for they are matters alone for the brain of the naval service, but credence has been given to a rumour that the *Shannon* and the *Defence* may follow in their sister's wake at no very distant period of time. However that may be, Singapore welcomes the gallant Admiral and his tars, and will be more than pleased if any new scheme that may be devised brings the naval ensign of Britain to this port with greater frequency than has been the case in recent times."

THE TRIBULATIONS OF CHINESE TENANTS.

(16th March.)

The vagaries of the Sanitary Board are manifold but it is difficult to see how they could have arrived at any other decision in the matter of building conditions than that recorded at yesterday's meeting. The original idea was to compel the owners of Chinese houses to dismantle their properties so that there should be no lurking place for the ubiquitous rat. Now, such an object may be laudable in itself but is it feasible? Everybody knows that the Hongkong variety of the rodent tribe has absorbed all the acuteness and wit with which the human biped in the Colony is endowed and to suggest that the wholesale destruction of ceilings and partitions in Chinese dwellings would mean the extermination of the propagators of plague is to suggest the thing that is not. Moreover, there are the feelings of property owners and the susceptibilities of Chinese tenants to be considered. No man can be expected to enjoy the spectacle of his house being raided by the officers of the Sanitary Department and few tenants would enjoy the experience with equanimity. We can quite appreciate the argument of Mr. Ng Hon-tsz who, in one of his first speeches at the Board, said: "In order to give an idea of the aversion people felt to having their ceilings torn down, he asked the President to consider his own bedroom or sitting room with the ceiling removed, the bare rafters exposed and pieces of rubbish falling through cracks from the room above. This would be very unpleasant. Doubtless, if there were a few rats in the house they would be disturbed, and would run away when the ceiling was removed. But this did not lessen the number of rats, so it was a question as to whether any real good was done. If people were not to leave foodstuffs about, he felt sure that the rats would soon vanish." That is putting the case very mildly, and at the same time it puts the matter in a nutshell. It is not that the officers of the Sanitary Department would not, exercise due discretion, but the discomfort and inconvenience which would necessarily result would have a bad effect on Chinese opinion and it has always been the aim of the Government to conciliate the occupiers of Chinese tenements to the utmost. In fact as the proposal stood it was apt to cause an emeute among the ignorant and unsophisticated members of the Chinese community and to raise needless trouble. As the Registrar General, who invariably owns the sanest of opinions in such matters, put it, "he could not vote for the adoption of the report, in the first place because the procedure differentiated against the more sanitary class of house, and in the second place because he did not think when the time came the Board would agree to recognise such houses as unfit for human habitation. It would be unfair to issue such a warning to induce people to remove partitions and then, if it came to anyone contesting the Board's view, the Board giving way." What would be the policy of attempting to enforce a regulation whose virtue was open to dispute and subsequent cancellation? It would not only render the rule absurd and ridiculous, but it might adversely affect those rules which have been passed for the benefit of the Colony, and unnecessarily irritate the Chinese who are not *au fait* with sanitary affairs. It would place a power in the hands of the sanitary officials which might be liable to unconscious abuse and the sum total would result in general antagonism. It was satisfactory to notice that the elected members were to a man opposed to the committee's suggestion that "the houses will be declared as unfit for human habitation until they are made thoroughly rat proof," and to substitute therefor the following: "The question of classing these houses as unfit for human habitation until they are rendered rat proof will be referred to the Board for its decision." The committee was of opinion that a warning of this kind would tend to make owners gradually remove lath and plaster walls when repairs were being undertaken to their premises. In discussing the question Mr. Shelton Hooper voiced the opinion of most people when he said that the members of the Board knew that "no new house could be erected now according to law with any lath and plaster partitions. Some of the houses which had lath and plaster partitions were really very good, but it was quite possible for a case of plague to occur on such premises. For the Board to say, on this account, that such a house was unfit for human habitation unless it was rat proof, and the idea of making it rat proof by the removal of the lath and plaster partitions, he considered would be a gross injustice to the people who owned and lived in such properties. He supported the Board, and went as far as he could when the removal of ceilings was proposed, and he thought that they had gone far enough. He was not prepared to go a step further in the direction of lath and plaster partitions." With that opinion there will be little disagreement and the President was thoroughly justified in his resolve to lay the report on the table. It will be interesting to watch the next move in dealing with this vexed question.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

(17th March.)

Seldom have public addresses reached a higher level of excellence, exhibited a wider range of thought and statesmanlike qualities, displayed a profounder sense of the importance of a notable ceremony, or impressed those privileged to hear them with greater faith in the ultimate result to be achieved than those which marked the laying of the foundation stone of that future Mecca of the strenuous scholar, the Hongkong University. There was a breadth of vision and prescience shown which well became those who represented the chief promoters of the University scheme, and the final emotional and dramatic touch was given to the proceedings when His Excellency the Governor announced that His Majesty the King, in recognition of the princely generosity of the real founder of the University, Mr. H. N. Mody, had created him a member of the order of Knights Bachelor. Such a distinction was most worthily bestowed on one whose benefactions to Hongkong have run the whole gamut of public philanthropy and unostentatious charity, and it will be most honourably worn by the new knight, who was probably the only amazed person when the King's despatch was read in the presence of the vast assemblage, representative of the Governments of Hongkong and South China, the learning, and the commercial integrity of Hongkong, who had met in honour of the memorable occasion, when for the first time the founding of the University was exposed in concrete form. If Sir H. N. Mody is "no scholard" as he himself declared, he is at all events gifted with the higher attributes which belong to a "man of feeling." His success in hard business life has in no way blunted his finer faculties or stifled his natural generosity, and there are many to-day who will live to bless Sir H. N. Mody, in spirit if not in person, for having enabled them to enjoy the inestimable advantage of acquiring a sound modern education at their very doorstep. It is the Chinese who will, in all probability, reap the richest reward, because it is the Chinese who will turn to the University in greatest numbers when the full aims and objects of the promoters are thoroughly realised and the younger generation have been led to understand that it is their duty to their Empire and to themselves to equip themselves in every possible respect for the coming regeneration of the sluggish monster who is even now in the throes of reformation. As His Excellency Wei Han, the delegate sent by the Viceroy of the Two Kiang Provinces and also the representative of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, so well said—and we make no apology for reprinting a portion of a remarkable speech—"Foreign countries are prone to blame, if not censure, China for backwardness in adopting modern sciences. She does not deserve such blame. China is a vast empire, which, centuries before the European nations evolved from the barbaric state, possessed her schools and her regulated system of civilisation. That system was eminently suited to her needs up to a certain point, just as the primitive standards of life, and the might-is-right system of feudal days in Europe suited the people who then existed. Change came to the outer world just as it came and is coming to China. The rapid advance of modern scientific knowledge, the utility of inventions to ameliorate the conditions of the masses and promote the betterment of states, are having their effect not only upon one nation but upon all, and China is at one with others that feel the impulse at their hearts to acquire what is best of the numerous world-changing advances in scientific, industrial, political, and social life." Such is the ideal, then, after which China is striving and we make no doubt that she will attain her ends even as other countries with fewer natural resources have by dint of forceful effort raised themselves from the slough of inertia to the forefront among the nations. Genius is all very well in its way but genius never stood in the way of plodding endeavour and it is hard and honest work which is to bring China her rightful rank and power in the comity of nations. What place the Hongkong University will occupy in contributing towards the consummation of that desirable end it is too early to predict, but we are confident that it will be no mean position. Years hence, Sir H. N. Mody and the Chinese promoters of the University scheme and all those who made that project possible, including the most courageous and indomitable worker of all, Sir Frederick Lugard, will find that they built better than they knew, for yesterday's ceremony marks an epoch in the annals of Hongkong as well as in the history of all South China. It means that the relations, political, academic and commercial, between this Colony and the great capital of Kwangtung are to be strengthened and reinforced and that a better understanding between the two peoples, British and Chinese, is to be engendered. As H.E. Wei Han appropriately put it, the University of Hongkong "will be a nearby tree of knowledge from which the leaves of learning may easily be plucked and passed from hand to hand among the people of the Southern Provinces of China; it will afford the grateful shade of erudition to the young men of China who may not be able to go further afield for it; and it will by its benefits swiftly convince the still unconvinced among the Chinese that education is a mighty factor in promoting national greatness, and the only fulcrum that can be used with any chance of success in levering the people as a whole to the plane of enlightened and progressive life that should be lived. For these reasons a University in Hongkong is appreciated and supported by the thinking section of the Chinese, and their Excellencies the Viceroys join with that section of their countrymen in wishing lasting good and future greatness to the University, as well as sound and enduring good from it to Hongkong and China." That is the spirit which actuated the former and the present Viceroy of Canton in raising magnificent donations to the Endowment Fund of the University and it is that spirit which is to guide China on the march of progress in all departments of life. It must be remembered in this connection that the University is not yet out of the wood. While handsome sums have been subscribed towards the equipment and endowment of the institution much more has to be obtained if the personnel is to be of the standing and character desired by the founders. A university cannot afford to stand still; its expenses are continually growing as its needs expand, and a university crippled for want of funds to enable it to provide for the advancing demand for knowledge is worse than useless. It then becomes nothing more or less than an incubus; its staff becomes dispirited and supine; its students lose heart because of the futility of fighting a stern battle with inadequate weapons; and its reputation gradually becomes a byword. His Excellency the Governor did well to remind his hearers yesterday that, "still larger sums are required to make the University an assured success" and to point out that "its future will require not less but greater effort than its inception has cost." Once the first enthusiasm is past there is bound to come a time of neglect so that the promoters will be well advised to strike now while the iron is hot and collect all that they possibly can before the opening day arrives when students may enter the portals of what may be described as the centre of education in South China.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FATAL COLLISION.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 10th March.

On the 8th instant at 8 p.m. the steam launch *Tai Shan* collided with a junk which was fully laden with fireworks and was coming to Canton from Wuchow, when they were passing the Kou Mee Chow. The junk sank as the result of the collision, and all her cargo was lost. At the time of the accident, there were on board the junk seven persons of whom six were fortunately saved and one was drowned.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has advertised to inform its shareholders that the 1st day of the 4th moon (9th April next) has been appointed as the day on which a general meeting of shareholders will be held for the purpose of electing a president and vice-president of the company to fill the posts vacated by the resignation of Sir Chun Tung Liang Cheng and Mr. Lo Po Shun, respectively. The shareholders are requested to present their share tickets at the head office of the Company for inspection and to apply for the necessary form to be filled in for voting at the meeting.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

11th March.

Taotai Wei Han has been deputed by H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun to proceed to Hongkong on the 16th instant as his representative to take part in the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong University.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the second ten days of the first moon as reported by the Likin Bureau to the Viceroy amounted to 49,170,160 taels.

CRUISER "HOI SHUM."

The Chinese cruiser *Hoi Shum*, which was despatched to Canton from Shanghai at the request of the Canton Viceroy, to be ready for assistance in case of emergency, during the recent riots in Canton, will leave here day after to-morrow for the North, as the trouble is now all over and her services are no longer required.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

Yesterday the charitable bazaar held in the western suburb for the benefit of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital continued to attract a large number of visitors and the amount collected on that day from the proceeds of sales was $3,400. The bazaar, which was to have been closed to-day, will remain open for another three days, so it will not be closed until the 24th instant, as a well-known theatrical troupe has come up from Hongkong and kindly offered to give three performances and the gate money is to be donated for the benefit of the institution.

VICEREGAL CAUTION.

With reference to the recent disturbances in Canton the Viceroy has now issued a proclamation consisting of several thousand words, in which the Viceroy cautioned the local press not to make too free comments and criticisms on the officials for their alleged unsatisfactory dealing with the disbanded troops.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

12th March.

H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun has received a despatch from the Portuguese Consul at Canton, in which Consul Moraes informed the Viceroy that, at a meeting held about the end of the last Chinese year by the Canton Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights, it was resolved to start a newspaper in Canton to deal with matters in connection with the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. The Consul accordingly asked the Viceroy to issue instructions to dissuade the members of the Association from carrying out their purpose, in order to maintain the friendly relations between the two countries. On receipt of the despatch, the Viceroy instructed the Taotai of Constabulary to institute inquiries. After investigation the Taotai reported to the Viceroy that it had been the intention of the members of the Association to start a newspaper as proposed, but so far no initial step has been taken to carry the proposal into effect.

RIVER TRAFFIC PROTECTION.

The Taotai for the Development of Native Industries has submitted a suggestion to the Viceroy to establish twenty camps, separated at a distance of about six miles from one another, with forty soldiers stationed in each, along the bank of the North River for the purpose of affording adequate protection to the shipping traffic on the route.

SPIRITS FARM.

A merchant, named Leung Kwok Chun, has been granted by the Shan Hou Chu department the privilege of the spirits farm for the whole of the Kwang Tung province, at an annual rental of eight hundred thousand dollars.

BOAT LICENCES.

14th March.

For years past the Chinese boats mooring in the Shameen Creek have been required to apply for licences from the Shameen Municipal Authorities. The Viceroy has, however, now given authority to the Water Police officials to issue free of charge to these Chinese boats licences which are to be renewed annually in the first Chinese moon. The Viceroy has communicated with the British Consul and French Consul at Canton on the subject.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

A high official named Chu Yim Fun deputed by the Ministry of War at Peking arrived here on the 14th instant with instructions to conduct an inquiry into the recent riots and to ascertain the true facts that led of the disturbances.

CHARITY BAZAAR.

During the last four days the well-known theatrical troupe, that came up from Hongkong, gave a series of performances, in aid of the charitable bazaar held in the western suburb for the benefit of the Fong Tin Hospital and attracted an unusually large number of visitors each day. The play was remarkably good and so interesting that the stands were crowded by the audience and after a certain hour no seats could be had. In addition to the proceeds of the theatrical entertainment some $3,000 to $4,000 a day have been realised from the sale of articles generously contributed by the people who visited the bazaar. The organisers of the bazaar expect to collect a sum of about $25,000 for the whole of the nine days.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

17th March.

With reference to the mooring of a buoy by the Portuguese at Pak Sek Gok in Chinshan, which place is claimed by the Chinese as within their territorial waters, as reported the other day, the Heungshan Magistrate has submitted a report to the Viceroy together with a tracing showing the position, where the buoy was laid, for his information. On receipt of the report and the plan, the Viceroy communicated with the Portuguese Consul asking him to request the Macao Government to have the buoy in question removed.

THE RECENT MEETING.

It is reported that, in connection with the recent meeting in Canton, the three men named Wong Hung Kwan, Wong Chim Fei and Kong Wun Chun, who were arrested on charges of being alleged ringleaders of the disorder, will receive capital punishment, and the two accomplices—So Mee Choi and Yau Lung Fui—will have to serve a sentence of imprisonment for life.

CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

The charitable bazaar held in the Western suburb for the benefit of the Fong Pin Hospital was closed to-day. Though it was the last day, yesterday, still a sum of nearly $2,500 was realised from the proceeds of sales.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

This morning another contingent of the American tourists arrived here by the night steamer. The weather was exceedingly fine which induced some of the tourists to proceed into the old city to visit the famous Five-storied Pagoda. During their brief stay in Canton, some of these visitors have done a little shopping, spending their money mostly in silk and embroidered grass cloths, brass gongs, curios, etc.

COMING AMERICAN TOURISTS.

CANTON VISIT ABANDONED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 10th March.

The second party of American round-the-world tourists, consisting of seven hundred odd members, is expected to arrive about the middle of this month on a contemplated visit to the city of Canton. The American Consul at Canton is reported to have communicated with H. E. Viceroy Yuan, informing him of the coming visit and requesting him to accord them adequate protection as was extended to the party last year. In reply, the Viceroy informed the Consul that, though the recent disturbances in Canton have been suppressed, the state of affairs at present is still unsettled. His Excellency therefore asked the Consul to advise the tourists not to extend their visit to the Southern Capital. The Viceroy's reply in which he declined to comply with the Consul's request will no doubt be learnt with regret by the touring party. The first party, who visited Canton last year, was welcomed by the people, and they were able to do the "sights" of the city of Canton without encountering any trouble. However, the Viceroy has now declined to extend his courtesy to the second party and alleged as his excuse the recent upheaval which has since been suppressed. This action on the part of the Viceroy were yesterday adversely commented upon by the local newspaper *Nam Yuet Pao* as being inexcusable and tending to discourage foreign visitors to Canton in the future.

THE CANTON MUTINY.

VICEROY YUAN ASSAILED.

It is stated that the Kwangtung officials in Peking take the view that lives were needlessly sacrificed in the unduly rigorous measures adopted in dealing with the recent mutiny of the new troops in Canton and they intend to pray the Government to order Viceroy Yuan Shu-hsün to explain his conduct. His enemies, it is said, are taking the opportunity to attack him and it may result in his removal. Independent views regard the incident as the outcome of indiscreet, stern measures and exaggeration by the officials, and great regret is felt by the people at the break-up of the No. 1 regiment, which had undergone thorough training and attained a high degree of efficiency.—*N.C.D. News.*

THE MACAO QUESTION.

MEETING AT CANTON.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 14th March.

Upon receipt of a report that a buoy has recently been laid by the Portuguese in Chih Shan at Pak Shek Gok, which is claimed by the Chinese as within their territorial waters, H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun despatched a telegram to the Heungshan magistrate instructing him to investigate the matter and to ascertain whether the position, where the buoy was moored by the Portuguese, is in fact within Chinese territorial waters or not.

At a meeting held yesterday, by the Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights at Canton, the people present were informed of the receipt of a despatch by Viceroy Yuan from the Portuguese Consul at Canton in which Consul Moreas asked the Viceroy to give orders to stop the members of the Association from starting a newspaper in Canton to keep alive the question of the delimitation of Macao. Those present at the meeting appeared greatly vexed at the Portuguese representations to the Viceroy on this occasion. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that in spite of the unreasonable representation from the Portuguese Consul, no efforts should be relaxed on the part of the members of the Association to start a bulletin as proposed. With reference to the laying of a buoy at Chin Shan by the Portuguese as stated above, the people claimed that the position is within Chinese territorial waters. At the meeting it was also stated that a fishing concern established at Wan Chai, opposite Macao, by certain Chinese merchants, was last year ordered to be dissolved by the Viceroy through the interference of the Portuguese. This was considered by the people to be unreasonable from the point of view of the administration.

A telegram was drafted at the meeting and despatched to Peking, which read as follows:—

To the Peking High Authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Portuguese recently laid a buoy at Pak Shek Gok in Chinshan with the object apparently of extending their territorial right over Chinese waters. The Portuguese have also prevailed upon the Canton Viceroy to order the abandonment of a Chinese fishing undertaking at Wan Chai. We beg to submit you this joint telegraphic petition hoping you will take immediate steps to forward a representation to the Portuguese Minister at Peking on the above matters and at the same time give telegraphic instructions to the Canton Viceroy urging him to exercise his best possible efforts to protest against the Portuguese locally.

(Sd.), THE CANTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF BOUNDARY RIGHTS.

RUMOUR FROM MACAO.

HURRIED DESPATCH OF PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT.

18th inst.

The Portuguese gunboat *Patria*, which went into drydock at Kowloon yesterday, was hurriedly got out of dock at a late hour the same evening and steamed for Macao 9.15 o'clock last night. It was rumoured that the departure of the *Patria* was in accordance with a telegraphic despatch that had been received yesterday from Macao by the senior Portuguese naval officer commanding in port.

When a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* made inquiries at the Portuguese Consulate this morning Senhor Leiria kindly stated that he had no information on the subject to communicate, nor was he aware of the gunboat's departure last night.

So many and varied have been the wild rumours circulated concerning Macao of late that the current report of the existence of unrest in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese settlement may be dismissed as another canard. It is very probable that the presence of the *Patria* at Macao was desired by the authorities there in view of the reported ceremonial visit by Sir Frederick Lugard to H.E. Senhor Marques, Governor of Macao, to-morrow. It is deemed that fitting reception should be accorded to the Governor of Hongkong on his first official visit to the neighbouring colony since the arrival of Senhor Marques there.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below have been received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General Hongkong.

Manila, March 16, 1910, 6 p.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon, moving N.N.W.

Manila, March 17, 1910, at 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving N.W. or N.N.W.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General at 11 a.m. to-day.

Manila, March 16, 1910, 10 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands. Direction unknown.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General to-day:—

Manila, March 18, 1910, 9.45 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, moving N. or N.N.E.

THE ASSASSIN OF PRINCE ITO.

INTERVIEW WITH CATHOLIC PRIEST.

A Dairen dispatch to the *Asahi* states that Father Wilhelm, the French priest who proceeded to Port Arthur from Korea, had an interview with An Ju-kon on the 9th instant and administered the last sacrament to him. It was understood that the execution would be carried out on the 25th instant, but the priest has asked that the execution should not take place on that day, which is Good Friday. It is now reported that the death sentence will be carried out on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

A Port Arthur dispatch to the same paper states that Father Wilhelm had an interview with An Ju-kon in prison on the afternoon of the 8th instant, in the presence of the Governor of the Prison and the condemned man's two brothers. The interview lasted about two hours. When they first met in the visitors' room, An rushed towards the priest in an excited manner, and grasping him by the hand cased on him in silence for a few moments. The priest was the first to speak, remarking that the Japanese Press had accused him of having instigated An to commit the crime. On that account he had had some hesitation in coming to Port Arthur, but, in spite of that, he had determined to make the journey, solely for the purpose of confessing the prisoner and administering to him the last rites. All An's co-religionists in Korea hoped he would die a repentant man. It was his duty, added the priest, to bring the prisoner to a state of repentance, and to impress upon him that the assassination of Prince Ito was a sin in the eyes of God and man. It was his duty also to obtain from the prisoner an expression of contrition and thus to satisfy An's fellow-Catholics and his mother. "Two or three years ago," proceeded the priest, "you told me that you had no religion and would not regret to lose your life for the sake of your country, and I strongly urged you to see the error of your ways. Had you taken my advice, you would not be here."

An remained silent for a time, and then said he was being very kindly treated by the Japanese authorities, and asked the priest to tender thanks to them on his behalf. On leaving, the priest said he would return once more to bid the prisoner farewell.—*Japan Chronicle*.

CLAIM FOR PARTICULARS.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

18th inst.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, asked for particulars of the claim in a certain action in which he appeared for the defendant on the ground that it was impossible for him to meet the claim as he was not in a position to know whether the claim was for damages for breach of agreement or for a sum due under a promissory note.

Mr. d'Almada (for the plaintiff)—My friend knows perfectly well what the claim is for. He has a letter from me but I can't read the letter because it might prejudice my client's case.

Mr. Harris—I don't know whether the plaintiff is claiming damages.

His Lordship—It sounds like damages.

Mr. Harris—But I don't know for certain.

His Lordship—You better write to your friend giving particulars, Mr. Almada.

Mr. Almada—Very well, my Lord, I consent to mutual discovery.

A TRUSTFUL CLAIMANT.

CHINESE FORM OF OATH.

18th inst.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which a Chinaman brought an action against a compatriot to recover a certain sum due under a promissory note. At the time the case was originally heard before the Puisne Judge, His Lordship suggested that in order to get over the difficulty of discriminating between the conflicting statements made by the parties, the latter should proceed to a suitable spot, where the oath could be administered to the defendant in the orthodox style by cutting off a fowl's head and that whatever statement was thereafter made by the defendant should be considered binding, to which proposal the plaintiff, doubtless having his full measure of faith in the infallibility of the solemn proceedings, readily consented. When the case was called this morning, the following dialogue took place:—

His Lordship—What have you done?

Plaintiff—I cut off a fowl's head (Laughter).

His Lordship—What did he say?

Plaintiff—He said he did not owe the money (Laughter).

His Lordship—Judgment for the defendant with costs.

KIDNAPPERS PUNISHED.

CHILD-STEALERS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

18th inst.

The Criminal Sessions were opened before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court this afternoon. The first case to be tried was one in which two men named Li Tsoi and Chan Sze were indicted on a charge of kidnapping a child under fourteen years of age from the custody of its lawful guardian on the 13th March last. Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were undefended and entered a plea of not guilty.

The jury were as follows:—Messrs. P. D. Sutherland (foreman), F. F. Eca da Silva, F. H. Farne, K. Sayce, G. D. Rocha, H. D. White and J. X. Botelho.

The Attorney-General in outlining the facts of the case stated that the two prisoners were charged with kidnapping and harbouring a child aged six years. The evidence was very simple. The child was missed by its father at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant from his house in Rutter Street. At 8 a.m. on the 15th of March, that is, within forty-eight hours, the child was discovered in a house at Yau-ma-ti seated on a bed, on which one of the prisoners was smoking opium. It was for the prisoners to account for their being in possession of the child. The onus was on them to give a proper explanation and it was a significant fact that each laid the blame on the other.

Prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to five years' hard labour each.

THE WOMEN OF THE ORIENT.

This America of ours is the land of the young girl, who here enjoys extraordinary liberties denied to her elsewhere on the globe, or only beginning to be conceded, in imitation of ourselves. It has often been said that, in marrying, the American girl ends her period of full freedom, resigning herself to restrictions and imitations she has not hitherto known; while the French woman, in contrast, not only gains greater freedom through marriage, but sometimes marries solely in order to have greater freedom. While America is the kingdom of the girl, Europe is the married woman's paradise, the empire of the wife. But venerable and most mysterious Asia is the realm of the mother, the old woman's kingdom. This is as true in India as it is in China or Japan. The mother of grown sons enjoys extraordinary dignity and honour. She is a family goddess, a divine oracle. The belief in her almost inspired wisdom is implicit, sincere and final; and she is held to come by this wisdom through a kind of intuition, running ahead of the mind and its experience; a kind of absolute faculty, well-nigh supernatural. It was Kwang-Su's filial reverence for the Dowager Empress of China which put that great realm in her power for a generation, and, like charity, covered a multitude of sins. It is the same reverence for millions [of far worthier women, the mothers of all Asia, which is the determining factor in many a drama, social, political and even dynastic. When we were at Murshidabad, the good old Nawab held the esteem and decided liking of the whole English colony. He was the head of an immense semi-royal settlement, the young folk of his family even having a college to themselves, so numerous were they. He had a body of soldiers to keep guard at his palace, unnumbered retainers, gorgeously coloured as the Arabian Nights. Yet this great and good man would never venture on any important act without consulting his aged grandmother, a queenly old lady, who had been the wife of a Nawab with far larger dominions and powers. He had for her the deepest and most unfeigned veneration; and the words of this white-haired old lady, who had never seen the outer world and whose views were all gleaned behind the veil in the seclusion of the harem were to him very oracles. And much the same is true of every household in India, whether Hindoo or Mussulman. The father may reign, but the mother or the grandmother rules; rules, be it said, in virtue of her life-long abnegation and obedience, through a purely spiritual quality of poise and stillness.—Raja Rama, in *Harper's Weekly*.

SUN A WAN again appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax on Tuesday, in connection with extradition proceedings instituted by the Chinese authorities and was further remanded.

ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

HONGKONG MEETING PLACE.

A Bagnio despatch of 11th inst. says:—It has been decided that next meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine shall be held at Hongkong. The decision has come to at the session held here, at the close of which the election of officers of the association was held. Dr. Atkinson being president and Dr. Clark secretary treasurer.

Papers were read by Dr. David McClay of Bengal, India, on "The relationship of food to the physical development" by Dr. Katherine C. Woodhull on the subject of "The hygiene of pregnancy" by Captain J. M. Phalen of the U.S.A. Medical Corps on the subject of "An experiment with orange red underwear in the tropics" by Dr. Victor G. Heiser on "Unsolved health problems peculiar to the Philippines" by Dr. Hans Aron on the "Relation of nutrition to growth," and Charles S. Banks on the subject of "Community measures against mosquitoes."

Captain Phalen's paper on the experiments with orange red clothing in the Philippines was a very interesting one and told of an experiment made with the clothing of 1,000 soldiers half dressed in white and the other with the orange red underclothing, the experiment showing that those clothed in white suffered much less from the heat than the others although the only difference in the clothing was the colour.

JAPANESE ARCHITECT vs. STANDARD OIL CO.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

On the 5th instant, in the Tokyo District Court, before Judge Wani, judgment was delivered in an appeal lodged by Mr. Kiuntaro Shimoda, an architect, living at No. 64 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against a decision rendered by the Yokohama District Court. The *Japan Herald* states that the case was first instituted by Mr. Shimoda in the Yokohama District Court against the Standard Oil Company of New York, No. 18 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, claiming the sum of ¥885, as remuneration for services which were alleged to have been rendered by Mr. Shimoda in 1906. As reported at the time, the ground of the claim was that, at the request of the company, Mr. Shimoda proceeded to Itosaki in Bingo province, to build a warehouse for the company, and the warehouse was subsequently built in accordance with his plans. He then asked the company to pay him the amount claimed, but they had failed to do so.

The action was, however, dismissed in the Yokohama District Court on the ground of insufficient evidence and as a consequence Mr. Shimoda filed a protest in the Tokyo Court of Appeal against the judgment.

The appeal was again dismissed in the Tokyo Court of Appeal on the ground that the first judgment was reasonable.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, February 17, contains the following:—

Gold.—About £600,000 bar gold arrived from the Cape, Australia and India. There was very little inquiry beyond the usual reservation for India and the Trade, and the Bank is expected to obtain the remainder.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Feb.	£	
10,	61,000	in bar gold,
11,	17,000	" " "
12,	5,000	" " "
12,	5,000	sovereigns from Australia.
15,	19,000	" " Egypt.
15,	12,000	bar gold.
16,	47,000	" "

A withdrawal of £18,000 was made on the 14th instant, for S. America. This made a net influx of £148,000 during the week.

The unusual level, at this period of the year of the Russian exchange attracts attention. It is somewhat remarkable that a time when exports from Russia are at their lowest the exchange should be at practically the Russian import point.

Silver.—The tone of silver is becoming more confident. Any anxiety as to the attitude which would be adopted at the end of the New Year festivities in China was dispelled by the firmness of rates which reached here on the 15th instant, and the market which had been awaiting a "lead," rose sharply to 24d for both positions. At this figure the price rather overshot the mark, but the next day revealed the underlying strength of the market, for the cash price merely eased 1/16d and the forward rate was maintained.

There are no signs as yet of any revival in the import trade with China, and, though natural hopes are felt that this cannot be much longer delayed, exchange meanwhile continues to be one-sided.

The new trade with Manchuria in beans promises to become of great importance when the question of transport has been coped with successfully. It is estimated that Europe can take 1,000,000 tons annually, and there is little doubt, that (at £6.10.0. the ton, laid down in London, the price now current) the supply will be available; in that case, this sum of £6,500,000 will accentuate the excess of Chinese exports over imports.

We have received confirmation from a recent visitor to the Cobalt Mines of Ontario of the views expressed in our last annual letter. The mills are now dealing with lower grade ore, and the output is not anticipated to exceed 28,000,000 oz. for this year, although a much larger tonnage of ore is being dealt with than last year.

A shipment of £30,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, February 18, says:

The silver market has shown considerable activity and strength during the past week, and from 23 11/16d a week ago, the price has gradually advanced to 24¼d. quoted on the 17th instant. The rise has been due partly to repurchases by the Indian bazaars and partly to China orders.

How far this buying for China has been due to the trade demands of the country and how far to the operations of speculators in exchange, is an open question; and if the latter has been the predominant factor, it is not very likely that we shall see much further rise at present.

Gold has not been in much demand, and although some small amount has been sent to the Continent, the bulk of this week's arrivals is finding its way to the Bank of England, where £254,000, chiefly in bars, has been received. The week's withdrawals amount to £110,000 in sovereigns for South America.

THE *Sumatra Post* notes that a rubber rage has set in throughout Deli. So great is the rush, that soon every bit of land suitable for rubber will be taken up. It is feared that some of the more hastily formed companies will fare ill in future. The moment the rush is over, success depends on the way the millions sunk in the staple will be spent. Profits will only follow upon financial and business control by experts, skilled accountants and experienced planters.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

LIST OF CASES.

Following are the cases to be tried at the present Criminal Sessions:—Wong Yan, Wong On, Kong Fuk, Lam Shing, Uo'i, Chan Shing, robbery; Chu Kam, robber; Lim I, taking and detaining child under fourteen years of age; Ho Tik, larceny; Lam Fuk Chin, *alias* Chung Yau Li, and Chan Kwong, conspiracy; Yeung Shum, Lo Po, Leung Chung, Wong Kam, robbery; Kwan Yuk Chuen, perjury; Li Tsoi and Chan Sze, kidnapping.

FAN MAKING IN CHINESE VILLAGES.

The following account of fan making in Southern China is from Consul Albert W. Pontius at Swatow:

"This industry was started centuries ago in the village of Pengchow, at Ampow, about three miles from Swatow. It was formerly confined to women in various households, but for many years past every family in the village has been devoted to the work, all the members of the families being occupied in the manufacture. In the city of Chaochowfu itself the fan industry is also large, but the Pengchow district abounds in a particular kind of bamboo especially suitable for the ribs and handle, and to this fact is the large output of the latter place attributed.

"Only the open fan is manufactured in this district. For the frame the split bamboo is repeatedly rived until each piece is sufficiently slender and flexible. These thread-like pieces of bamboo are arranged in a row, attached to each other by a thread passed crosswise through the middle. This thread is fastened to a semi-circular strip of bamboo giving the fan its shape. The ribs are then slightly heated and bent at the ends. The fan has now the peculiar and characteristic shell-like shape at the top. Very flimsy silk gauze is then pasted on the surface, and a kind of tissue-like paper on the back. After the handle is attached the border of the fan is black varnished and the gauze is coated with a chalk-and-water mixture. The handles are made of bamboo, various kinds of hard wood, bone, and ivory. The hand painting on the fans is cleverly done, in some instances being works of art."

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

Since we last wrote on the 4th instant per s.s. *Delia*, our market has again experienced a further advance in prices, business having been transacted at $2 to $4 higher than previous quotations. This advance is more pronounced in 12s. and 20s. especially the latter. Indeed 20s, which are usually the medium of a large business, have been somewhat neglected and have remained more or less nominal. The conservative dealers, however, still maintain that the bulk of the business is speculative, and in proof of this, they point to the daily deliveries, which, it must be admitted, have been indifferent.

The market closes steady.

Nos. 6 & 8s.—These two counts command some attention now, and also show an advance on previous prices.

No. 10s.—As mentioned above, this count has been somewhat neglected, and only here and there a few transactions have been reported.

No. 12s.—Are in small supply, and an advance of $2 to $3 has been established.

No. 16s.—Have been well to the fore, but the business is confined to a few tickets for early delivery.

No. 20s.—These appear to be in most active demand, and have been the medium of a brisk business. An advance of $2 to $4 is established.

Total sales 7,200 bales.

Unsold stocks estimated at 8,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godowns and to arrive 42,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Devanha* and extra strs. *Capri*, *Yetoroju* from Bombay, and strs. *Lattong* and *A. Apear*, from Calcutta, have brought in 9,413 bales for Hongkong, and, 12,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and Coast ports, &c. amount to about 3,000 bales.

Local Mill.—This yarn has again been the medium of a fair amount of business.

Japanese Yarn.—No business has come under our notice.

Shanghai.—Reports from this market also show a rise in price, but latterly, information to hand indicates a quiet market.

Cotton.—A parcel of 75 bales Bengal has been placed on the market at $36½, this being an advance on last quotations of $1 per picul. No business in Chinese has been reported.

Stocks.—Bengal, about 175 bales, Chinese nil. Quotations Bengal at $32 to $36½, Chinese at $35 to $42 per picul.

Rupees T/T 129. Rupees D/D 129½. Sterling D/D 1/8½. Sterling 4m/st 1/9½. Shanghai T/T 74⅜. Japan 85¾. Bar Silver 23 11/16.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL,
Cotton & Yarn Brokers.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars	7/-
Anglo-Malays	$4/-
Balgownies	$161
Batu Tigas	105/-
Bertams	9/9
Bukit Kajangs	62/6 pram.
Carey Uniteds	21/6 pram.
Castlefields	110/-
Changkat Serdangs	$20½
Cheras	$15
Damansaras	175/-
Eastern Internationals	30/- pram.
Fed. Selangors	280/-
Glenealys	$2½
Golcondas	142/6
Golden Hopes	132/6
Highlands and Lowlands	145/-
Indrapuras	$44
Inch Kenneths	320/-
Jeriangsors	20/- pram.
Kamunings	7/- pram.
Kuala Lumpurs	200/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	152/6
Lanadrons (ppd.)	95/- pram.
Ledburys	100/-
Linggis	53/-
London Asiatics	147/6
London Ventures	10/9
Marlimans	6/3
Pajams	$10½
Pegohs	$40
Rubber Trusts	38/- pram. ex. n.
Saggas	260/-
Sandycrofts	$40
Sekongs	32/6
Shelfords	75/-
Singapore & Johores	$780
Sumatra Paras	14/9
Sungei Chohs	80/- pram.
Sungei Kapars	175/-
Tandjongs	70/- pram.
Tangkahs	25/- pram.
Ulu Kantas	110/- ex n.
United Sedangs	131/6
United Singapores	$2.15
United Sumatras	14/-

KALUMPONG.

The secretary of the Kalumpong Rubber Co., Ld., advises that the output of wet Rubber from the estate during the month of February was 7,015 lb.; from September, 1909, to February, 1910, 41,390 lb.; the equivalent in dry rubber being about 36,750 lb. The dry rubber shipped to London—September-February—was 27,620 lb.

RETURNS AND PRICES.

Kuala Lumpur, March 5.

The following February rubber crops are noted.

F.M.S. 22,179. Against 10,990. Nine months 184,029. Against 83,307.

Kuala Lumpur, 42,175. Against 16,301. Eight months 319,258. Against 129,582.

Castlefield 2,198. Against 3,374.

Seremban 17,820.

Sungei Choh 2,150.

Inch Kenneth 11,144. Against 3,462. Nine months 87,196. Against 16,846.

Glenshiel 1,719. Two months 3,612. Against 217.

The Planters' Stores have a London wire stating that fine hard Para is 9/4 and average number one Plantation 9/8 per pound.

FEBRUARY OUTPUT.

Penang, March 10.

Kalumpong Estate has sold part of its 1911 crop forward at 8/10½.

Kuala Lumpur, March 9.

Messrs Gow Wilson and Stanton send Harrisons and Crossfield the following prices fetched at yesterday's auctions.

Vallambrosa 10/6½, Tremelbye 10/6½, Highlands and Lowlands 10/6½, Sungei Salak and Consolidated Malay 10/3½, Yam Seng 10/3, Sumatra Para and Klanang Produce 10/2, Kapar Para, Shelford and Linggi 10/2½, Allagar 10/1½.

The London wire of the Planters' Stores states that sheet and biscuit fetch 10/1, fine crepe 10/2, best scrap 9/8, bark scrap 9/4, untreated scrap 8/6, Rambong 6/- and fine hard Para 9/9½.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS.

Messrs Guthrie & Co., agents, state that the suggested distribution of fully paid shares of the Kamuning (Perak) Rubber and Tin Company Limited among Linggi shareholders will be given effect to at a premium of £1 (i.e. £2 for each share of £1) to the extent of 60,000 shares in the Kamuning (Perak) Rubber and Tin Company, Limited.

ALLAGAR ESTATE.

Messrs McAlister and Co., the agents, advise that the estimated crop of dry rubber for the month of Feb. is 1,850 lbs.

Sungai Rubber Estate 4,168.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8 15/16
Do. demand	1/8½
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.18½
America—Bank T.T.	42½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.77
India T.T.	120
Do. demand	120½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74⅜
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	73½
Japan—Bank T.T.	85½
Java—Bank T.T.	104⅜

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/9⅛
6 months' sight L/C	1/9⅜
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43⅝
4 months' sight do.	44⅛
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9⅛
4 months' sight France	2.25
6 months' sight "	2.25
4 months' sight Germany	1.81
Bar Silver	23 11/16
Bank of England rate	3 %
Sovereign	11.47

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 15th February has been delivered in London.

THE Navigazione Generale Italiana has issued a schedule of departures in book form.

THE execution of An, who assassinated Prince Ito, will probably take place on March 25.

KING Gustaf of Sweden has conferred upon Sir Robert Bredon the first class of the Order of the Polar Star.

IT is reported that the Shanghai Taotai has been invested with the Brevet Band of Anti-Opium Commissioner.

A branch office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been opened at Ipoh (Federated Malay States).

THE Admiralty has offered one-fifth of its 100,000 ton order for oil fuel for the Navy to the Scottish oil companies.

IT is announced that the whole of the flotilla affiliated to the China Squadron is to be recommissioned at intervals of two years.

A PARTY of American tourists visited the Ko Shing Theatre on Friday night and were highly delighted with their unique experience.

ON arrival on the China Station Lieutenant A. E. Godsall will take up the duties of torpedo-lieutenant of the cruiser *Monmouth*.

THE two men charged with kidnapping a Chinese were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

A CHINESE lad was on Thursday awarded six strokes of the birch by Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, for posting indecent bills on the wall outside a Chinese girls' school.

FIVE men were charged in the Police Court on Thursday with stowing away on board the s.s. *Loleong* and four others were charged with aiding and abetting. The case was remanded.

SUN A WAN, whose extradition has been demanded by the Chinese authorities for some time past, again appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax on Thursday and was further remanded.

THE Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to resign his post on account of illness and the Government intends the Governor of Hunan to take his place.

A CONVENTION between China and Japan, providing for exclusive Chinese Settlements at at Chemulpo, Fusan and Wonsan, has been signed and will become operative a month hence.

MR. A. Bryer, of the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, who designed the building for the University, is leaving for Home on leave on Saturday. Mr. Bryer has been in Hongkong for thirteen years.

INSPECTOR Dymond, of Aberdeen Police Station, on Thursday prosecuted a junk master for not having lights after a certain hour. The man was fined $1 and a quantity of contraband material found on board was confiscated.

FIVE N.C.O.'s and men, 13th Rajputs, and one follower, left the Command for India on 10th inst., per s.s. *Nansang*.

A WIRE dated the Hague, February 15, states that the Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of 180 per cent. for the past quarter.

THE *Straits Echo* says: We are about sick of that London joke about rubber shares bouncing. What about rubber promoters stretching?

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Francis Maitland to be a visiting Justice to the Po Leung Kuk *vice* Mr. A. Beyer resigned.

THE Indian who was charged with the abduction of a Chinese girl from the custody of her mother was last Saturday sentenced to one month's hard labour.

THE past week's rain induced a Chinaman to steal a brand new umbrella last Friday. In the Police Court this morning he was fined $3, or, in default, fourteen days' hard labour. The man elected to serve his time.

THE gentry of Hupeh are carrying the agitation against the Central Chinese Railway loan. China, however, is adhering to her undertaking in respect of the loan and an early settlement is expected.

MESSRS. Siemssen & Co., the Hongkong agents for Remington typewriters, have issued a brochure justly extolling the recognised merits of the new models of these excellent machines.

AN ex-Malay constable of the Singapore Police was on Thursday fined $1 for stealing a quantity of firewood. The man had lately been employed in the Commissariat Department as a coolie.

THE Agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. courteously informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 26th February, 1910, amounted to 17,064.39 tons and the sales during the period to 13,537.36 tons.

THE Police Magistrates' Department is excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, on the 26th March, 28th March, 16th May, 1st August and 25th December, 1910, and on the 2nd January, 1911.

IT is reported that the Mitsu Bishi Company has agreed to make a loan of 360,000 taels to the Daiya Cement Company, Hankow, thereby securing preferential sights in the matter of the supply of machinery, etc. A Japanese is the Chief Engineer of the Company.

WHILE H. M. cruiser *Andromeda*, which is bringing out reliefs for the China station, was between Plymouth and Gibraltar, she experienced heavy weather. First class boy Percy Chappell was washed overboard and drowned, despite all efforts to save him.

A NATIVE was awarded one month's hard labour at the Magistracy on Friday for stealing at Kowloon. A further term of six months' "hard" was also meted out to the offender for returning from banishment. Inspector McHardy prosecuted.

A MAN was catching prawns in the Chantaboon river last week when a crocodile came by and broke his leg with a blow of his tail. His cries brought friends to his assistance who rescued him. He lies in a precarious condition and will be maimed for the remainder of his life.

A TRUCK was proceeding down Ice House Street, in charge of two Chinese women this afternoon, when it got beyond control and ran over the foot of one of the women and injured it so badly that an ambulance had to be sent for, and the injured woman removed to Hospital.

IN West Sumatra, in the district of Kampar, the government has offered a reward of 100 guilders for the killing of an unusually destructive man eating tiger, which has established a reign of terror in that quarter. In one month alone, it killed eleven persons. Traps and pits have failed to catch it.

THE Hastings case, which has had such a protracted hearing, was committed for trial by Mr. J. C. Wood at the Magistracy last Saturday. In this case, two well-dressed Chinamen are charged with alleged conspiracy, whereby they are alleged to have obtained from Mr. John Hastings, solicitor, the sum $24,000 under false pretences.

WE are requested to state that owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Regatta which was to be held at Fenwick's Reclamation last Saturday, has had to be indefinitely postponed. The rough weather has also been responsible for the smashing up of two of the competing boats, one being a V.B.C. pair oar and the other belonging to the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

A CHINAMAN was last Friday standing watching a Punch and Judy show in Tai Ping Shan Street, when he suddenly felt a tug at his metal watch and the next moment saw a man disappearing with the article. The man was arrested and then the Police discovered that he had returned from banishment. This morning he appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, who awarded him one year's hard labour—six months on each count—six hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch.

THE official programme of Army reliefs during 1910-11 contains the following:—1st Yorkshire Light Infantry from South Africa to Hongkong; 2nd East Kent Regiment from Hongkong to Singapore; 3rd Middlesex Regiment, Singapore to India; Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, R.G.A.—No. 1 Company, Mauritius to Hongkong; No. 2 Company, Hongkong to Mauritius; No. 3 Company, Hongkong to Singapore; No. 4 Company, Singapore to Hongkong.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance to set part certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion; an Ordinance to amend the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1903, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1909; an Ordinance to amend the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance, 1867; and an Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

MESSRS. Wheelock & Co. write under date, Shanghai, 10th inst.:—Our homeward freight market has continued fairly active since last writing although the "rush" is over and the volume of export cargo to Europe and America is gradually returning to its normal size. Coastwise:—There is a slight improvement noticeable here since we last wrote and a little more demand for tonnage in various directions whereas there is a lot of the Northern tonnage employed in the South which should tend to improve rates for those that have remained behind; the salt and rice trades appear to be waking up and coal-freights now also on the mend, so that we hope soon to see a better state of affairs all round.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for the year 1909 is as follows:—

There was an improved demand for the refinery's sugars locally during the year and prices obtained showed a fair margin of profit.

The exchange on liquid assets remains at par, and after allowing for interest and auditor's fee the net gain on working was $34,041.90, reducing the balance at debit on 31st December, 1908, from $135,893.43 to $101,851.53, which is carried forward to next account.

Consulting Committee.—This consists of Messrs. H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for election.

Auditor.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Liabilities.

Capital, 7,000 shares of $100 each...	$700,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s current account...	171,348.53
Accounts payable...	7,642.77
	$878,991.30

Assets.

Property account, as per last a/c...		$629,642.43
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...		45,793.16
Cash in hand...		2,423.58
Raw and refined sugar, &c., ...		61,069.66
Coal, charcoal, stores, &c., ...		26,419.96
Fire insurance, unexpired premia		2,072.82
Accounts receivable...		9,152.16
Profit and Loss account:—		
Loss to 31st December, 1908, ...	$135,893.43	
Less profit for year ending 31st December, 1909 ...	34,041.90	
		102,852.53
		$878,992.30

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for the year 1909 is as follows:—

The refinery was steadily employed during the year in supplying the demand for the company's sugars and the price obtained showed a satisfactory margin of profit.

The sum at credit on 31st of December last was $423,590.31, which the general agents and consulting committee recommend should be appropriated as follows, viz.:—

To pay a dividend of $10 per share	$200,000.00
To pass to Equalization of Dividend Fund ...	170,000.00
To pass to Repairs and Renewals Account...	40,000.00
Bonus to staff ...	5,500.00
Carry forward to next account ...	8,090.31
	$423,590.31

Consulting Committee:—This consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. E. Shellim, F. Maitland, H. P. White and J.W.C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ended 31st December, 1909.

To Interest...		$13,166.58
To Auditor's fee ...		50.00
		$13,216.58
Balance profit as per balance sheet		34,041.90
By gain on working...		$41,674.48
By gain in exchange ...		5,584.00
		$47,258.48

Auditors:—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET—ONE YEAR—TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital...	$3,000,000.00
Equalization of dividend fund	350,000.00
Repairs and renewals account	7,620.15
Sundry creditors ...	694,317.73
Balance of profit and loss account	423,590.31
	$ 3,511,528.91

ASSETS.

Property account consisting of— East Point Refinery, Bowrington Refinery, Swatow Refinery, Hongkong Distillery...		$1,531,209.03
Cash ...		12,547.17
Raw and refined sugar, &c ...		1,399,934.64
Charcoal, coal, stores, &c ...		112,398.46
Sundry debtors...		231,494.99
Shipments ...	$481,510.78	
Less advances ...	257,566.88	
		223,943.90
		$3,511,528.19

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

To balance on 31st December, 1908 ...	$1,531,209.03
By balance on 31st December, 1909 ...	$1,531,209.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To balance brought forward from last year ...	5,858.24
To commission ...	35,935.42
To remuneration to consulting committee ...	2,500.00
To auditors' fees ...	750.00
To interest ...	16,415.41
	61,459.07
To net balance...	423,590.31
	$485,049.38
By gain on working...	485,049.38
	$485,049.38

JUNK IN DISTRESS.

"STANLEY" TO THE RESCUE.

On Tuesday evening the Harbour Office was in receipt of a message from Gap Rock to the effect that a sampan had arrived there from a fish junk four miles south and reported that one of their men was very ill and asked, for what money a steam-launch would proceed from Hongkong and tow the junk into the harbour, as the junk was then becalmed. The junk was the *Shek Shen-li* and her licence No. 16,876H. Later in the evening the junk managed to make for Gap Rock and was lying at anchor off the Rock. Yesterday morning the Harbour Master despatched the *Stanley* to the junk's assistance, towing her to Hongkong. The sick fisherman was sent to the Tung Wa Hospital for treatment.

THE ALLANA ASSAULT CASE.

DEFENDANT SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

17th inst.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning, the case was continued in which S. E. Allana charged an Indian watchman named Ala Deen with alleged attempted assault in Wyndham Street on the 2nd March last. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

A European Police-Sergeant stated that on the 2nd of March the defendant was brought to the Central Police Station, where he was on duty, by a Chinese constable. They were accompanied by Allana, who appeared very excited. He said that Marican was trying to employ men to kill him and that the defendant had tried to kill him with a big stick. Witness refused to charge the defendant, as the latter was on duty as watchman at the Hamburg-America Line office at the time and as he could easily be found when wanted.

Mr. Goldring.—Did you think the matter was a serious one?—No.

Witness then proceeded to detail Allana's relation of the alleged assault. He could not ascertain whether the defendant had actually attempted to strike Allana, because he could not obtain a proper interpreter.

Mr. Goldring.—Of course, it must be obvious to your Worship what line of defence I am going to set up—involuntary or careless movement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, witness stated that the reason he refused to charge the defendant was because Allana was agreeable to witness' suggestion that defendant could be charged later. If Allana had insisted on the defendant being charged, he would have done so if he thought the matter was sufficiently serious.

Questioned by his Worship, witness stated that at the time the defendant was brought to the Station, he concluded that there had been something in the shape of an attempted assault.

Defendant stated he was a watchman employed by the Hamburg-America Line and lived with others in Marican's shop. On the night in question, he went to the Cinematograph with some friends, after which they proceeded to go to the mosque through Wyndham Street. He turned back when a certain building was reached because he saw a man with a stick on his shoulder and wearing an English cap running towards him. He did not recognise the man and became frightened and ran. The man struck him as he turned round. He saw some Chinese following the man and he started following him also. He did not strike the man any blow. The man went and talked to a European policeman and witness engaged in conversation with a Chinese *lukong*.

Mr. Shenton—What did you do after you left the Cinematograph?—Some men had come from the country and I went with them to worship at the mosque.

Don't you know that all the mosques close at nine o'clock?—No.

What constitutes Wyndham Street?

His Worship—That's too much for him.

Where was this building you speak of?—I don't know.

Did you stop still before a certain house in Wyndham Street?—I stopped near some houses there.

While you were standing there, did the complainant pass you?—No, he did not pass me but while I was standing there he came eight paces in front of me and went back. I saw some Chinese following him and I followed also.

Did you raise up your stick to strike Allana?—No, I was merely holding the stick.

You heard complainant and the Chinese constable say that you did strike at Allana?—I did not.

Then if the Chinese constable and Allana say so they are lying?—Yes.

Were you charged with assaulting a Chinaman last year and were you imprisoned for it?—No.

Mr. Goldring—I don't think my friend is entitled to ask that question.

His Worship—Yes, Mr. Shenton, I don't think you can ask that question.

Mr. Shenton—I am entitled to put the question to the witness.

After authorities had been referred to, Mr. Shenton said he did not wish to press the point.

Mr. Shenton—Why did you run after this man?

Witness—He looked like a madman and I ran after him.

I suggest to you that you would not have run after him if you were frightened—I followed the crowd.

Notwithstanding that you were frightened?—Yes.

Mr. Goldring in the course of his address to his Worship, stated that Allana's evidence was characteristic of a "disordered imagination." Allana had lied several times in his evidence, he having deliberately refused to answer certain questions.

Mr. Shenton—I object to my client being termed a liar.

His Worship—Mr. Goldring is entitled to comment on your client's evidence.

Proceeding, Mr. Goldring stated that Allana was nervous and a naturally excitable man and he doubtless became possessed of a groundless fear that defendant wished to strike him. The whole affair was too ridiculous for words.

Mr. Shenton—I don't wish to address your Worship. The evidence speaks for itself.

His Worship (To defendant)—You are convicted of common assault. I sentence you to one month's hard labour.

Mr. Shenton applied for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the charge against S. A. Marican for alleged conspiracy.

His Worship fixed next Wednesday provisionally.

RAT-PROOF HOUSES.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The chairman of the sub-committee of the Sanitary Board wrote:—The committee met on 3rd ultimo and agreed to delete the word in section 1 of their report of 18th January after the words "in these premises, the houses will be declared as unfit for human habitation until they are made thoroughly rat proof" and to substitute therefor the following:—the question of closing these houses as unfit for human habitation until they are rendered rat proof will be referred to the Board for its decision.

2. The Committee is of opinion that a warning of this kind will tend to make owners gradually remove lath and plaster walls when repairs are being undertaken on their premises.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—Strike out all about making the house rat-proof.

The Hon. R. General:—It would not be fair to the house owners to issue such a warning unless we proposed to act on it and I am not prepared to recommend we should do so.

THE question of grain export from Manchuria has been adjusted temporarily by an agreement with Japan, which frees wheat. Russia, without prejudice to her future action, waives her treaty contentions. The Harbin mills are resuming work.

"CLEVELAND" PARTY IN CANTON.

VISIT TO CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 15th March.

At 1.30 p.m. to-day the steamer *Kinshan* brought up from Hongkong one hundred and six members of the second excursion of the American around-the-world tourists on a visit to the city of Canton. Arrangements were made beforehand by the manager of the Victoria Hotel at Shameen to facilitate the landing of these visitors and they were all accommodated at the Hotel. On arrival here Captain Lo of the Shameen guards, and officers deputed by Admiral Li Chun and the Police Taotai were present at the steamer wharf ready to accord protection to the tourists and to escort them to Shameen. Shortly after their arrival here the tourists, in several parties, lost no time in starting on their way in chairs each borne by three bearers to proceed to the city to do the sights of the capital and visit the prominent institutions, etc, with a number of Chinese police escorting them along the road for the purpose of protection against disturbance. It happened that the charitable bazaar held in the Western suburb for the benefit of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital was still open to-day, so the American visitors took the opportunity of also paying a visit to the bazaar, where some of them made purchases of different articles of embroidery, etc. They also greatly admired the activity and courtesy on the part of the people, especially the stallholders, who were there rendering services for the benefit of the hospital.

Another hundred of the tourists have just arrived here by the day steamer at 3.40 p.m. The first party will return to Hongkong this evening by the night boat.

VICEROY'S SOLICITUDE.

16th March.

Though H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun had at first informed the American Consul that he deemed it inadvisable for the second party of the American tourists to visit the City of Canton owing to the unsettled state of affairs after the recent disturbances, and asked the Consul to advise the tourists not to extend their visit to Canton, after the arrival of the tourists here, H. E. Yuan did not, however, fail to give special instructions to the Police officials to extend their attention to the foreign visitors and to accord them adequate protection during their visit here. The Taotai of Constabulary has accordingly put an extra number of policemen on duty in the different centres of the city for the purpose of providing protection to the visitors.

One hundred and fifty more of the tourists arrived here this morning, and they were as usual conducted by guides to do the sights of the city, riding in chairs. Now-a-days it is no uncommon sight for foreigners to be seen in the city of Canton, yet the ignorant class express astonishment at seeing so large a number of foreigners visiting Canton at one time. Fortunately no untoward incident occurred during the American visit here.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RECENT COMMISSION.

The summary of the recommendations of the Ceylon commission on opium is as follows:—

The registration of vedaralas should be entrusted to provincial boards consisting of the government agents as chairmen and such other members as the Governor may appoint.

Only such vedaralas should be registered as in the judgment of the board have gone through a sufficient course of training, are of good character, and have an extensive and more than merely local practice.

Similar boards, if thought desirable, might be appointed in revenue districts with the assistant government agents as chairmen.

In order to secure uniformity the Governor should fix the maximum number of registered vedaralas to be allowed for each province or revenue district. To enable the Governor to do this in the first instance each government agent, after the board has received and considered applications for registration as vedaralas, should submit a report on the applications to the Governor.

On the registration of a vedarala, the maximum amount of opium, which he will be entitled to obtain annually, and the depot from which the opium will be obtainable, should be recorded, no vedarala being entitled to obtain opium from any source except the depot in connection with which he is registered. Precautions must, of course, be taken that no vedarala shall be registered at more than one depot.

With regard to the quantity of opium for which vedaralas should be registered, we think that the maximum should be fixed by the Governor from time to time. We believe that 8 oz. a year would be sufficient, if the government agent were empowered to authorise the issue of larger amounts for limited periods in special cases or in seasons when there is an outbreak of any sickness for the treatment of which opium in necessary.

Opium should be issued only to the registered vedarala in person.

The vedarala, when registered, should be required to pay a registration fee to cover the cost of administration, and to enter into security to issue opium only for medicinal purposes.

The government agents should have power to cancel registrations subject to an appeal to the Governor.

The price at which opium will be issued from the Government depot should be fixed from time to time by the Governor, and opium should be issued only against cash payment.

Subordinate provisions would be required as regards the issue of certificates of registration, notification of change of residence, the books to be kept, and other matters of detail.

In making the foregoing recommendations, the scheme which we have outlined should be embodied in an enactment. Power should be taken to make rules which would enable the scheme to be carried into effect with such modification as experience may suggest.

The foregoing recommendations have been made on the assumption that the distribution of opium will be entrusted to officers of the medical department as contemplated by the draft ordinance, but we look forward to the time when the supervision of the distribution of opium as well as the administration of the revenue derived from arrack and salt will be in the hands of an excise department.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

A LONG POSTPONEMENT.

At a meeting held on Monday afternoon at the Harbour Office it was decided that the Hongkong Regatta is to take place on Saturday, the 26th inst. The time has also been altered from noon to 1 p.m. We give below the changed programme.

1.—1 p.m. Junior Fours.
2.—1.30 p.m. Naval Gigs and Whalers.
3.—2 p.m. Senior Pairs.
4.—2.30 p.m. The Nathan Challenge Cup.
5.—3 p.m. The Brown Challenge Cup.
6.—3.15 p.m. Officers Gigs and Whalers.
7.—3.45 p.m. Hongkong Challenge Cup.
8.—4 p.m. Men-of-war Cutters.
9.—4.30 p.m. Griffin Fours.
10.—5 p.m. Junior Pairs.

INDUSTRIES OF HONGKONG.

THEIR RISE AND DEVELOPMENT.

(*Specially Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph."*)

XV.—OPIUM FACTORY.

In writing a description of the preparation of opium, no better illustration can possibly be used than that which is provided by the opium factory which has its location at Observation Place and which forms the central establishment of the Opium Farmer's institution. As a matter of fact, very few people commonly resident in the Colony are cognisant of the existence of this factory in our midst although the presence of this important factor in the trade of Hongkong is generally known. As it happens, the import of chandu into Hongkong for China consumption has very materially decreased of recent years owing to the restrictions imposed by the Government on

COLONIAL TRADE,

but it remains to be said that the opium import from India still retains its solidity and will continue to retain it in despite of all the hysterical reproaches that emanate from Exter Hall. If there was any real reproach to make against the opium traffic the *Telegraph* would be the first organ to speak against the traffic; but as has been said by Mr. Frank Browne, the local Government analyst, the trade locally is practically indeleterious and no more harmful than indulgence in the tobacco habit, and certainly less dangerous than the liquor habit.

When one witnesses the methods of preparation which are used at the Opium Factory and compares them with the methods which are employed at Home in the brewery and distillery establishments, one cannot but be impressed by the fact that the local conditions of manufacture are a great deal more cleanly than are existent in English breweries,

AND AS A RULE

the product is turned out in a state of purity that can defy anything that the English factories can produce. In Hongkong, opium is made for export purposes to all parts of the world. Needless to say, the greatest portion of the importation of opium into Hongkong goes into the interior of China where the cultivation of the poppy is insufficient to meet the demand of consumption; and to Szechuan in particular, in which territory vast districts are grown with poppy, large quantities of opium are imported every year.

Most of the opium from Hongkong, however, goes to Canton and is distributed therefrom to the outlying towns and villages. As most men know, the raw opium is brought to Hongkong from India and forms one of the principal imports that come into the Colony in the course of a year. Since the abolition of the Opium Divans by the Home Government in response to the alleged appeal by the Chinese Imperial authorities, the imports of opium from India into China have gradually fallen off, but it is a solid fact that while this thing has taken place, the growth of chandu in China has rapidly increased, and Great Britain finds itself stultified by having cut off a rich and profitable import from her Indian Empire. If the traffic

WERE NOXIOUS

there might be some excuse for its stoppage, but according to all accounts recorded by some of the best intellects in the Far East and by men who have intimate acquaintance with the opium traffic for years past the opium habit so far as the Chinese are concerned is far more salutary than the tobacco or the alcoholic habit practiced by Europeans.

In the opium factory at Observation Place, the first thing that strikes the visitor is the sickly swell that must always be an accompanying odour in any place in which chandu is prepared. The raw opium is cooked in huge pans, which might be described as frying pans and after being clarified it is dried and made ready for use. From the factory it is removed in small phials, the material being then ready for sale by the retail merchants.

It is worthy of note that Mr. F. Browne in his special report on opium, its nature, composition, preparations, and methods of consumption said that about 400,000 chests of Chinese opium are consumed annually in China, while the consumption of the foreign variety (mostly Indian) is from 40,000 to 50,000 chests. Opium in various forms is official in all the pharmacopœias of the world. In England, a large quantity of opium is consumed in patent medicines, such as cough mixtures, chlorodyne, and such like remedies. In European countries the use of opium and its preparations is chiefly medicinal. In the East there are but few preparations, opium water, wine, pills, morphine for injection, and smoking opium.

The consumption of raw opium is a very ancient practice amount Eastern nations. In the "British Medical Journal" for 1894, is to be found a digest of the evidence collected from 100 Indian medical officers, from which it appears that raw opium is taken habitually by a very large number of the population throughout India, those who are accustomed to the drug taking it in quantities of from 10 to 20 grains in the 24 hours. So long as this amount is not exceeded they do not appear to suffer ill-health or any injurious effect. It is entirely unknown what quantity of an opiate should be considered a poisonous dose for an opium eater.

ALLEGED DRUGGING OF CHINESE WOMAN.

TAKEN TO STAG HOTEL AND ROBBED OF JEWELLERY.

17th inst.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning, Detective-Sergeant Murphy charged a Chinaman for the alleged theft of certain articles of jewellery, to wit, a pair of gold bangles, a pair of gold earrings and a pair of gold finger-rings valued at $149 from a Chinese woman at the Stag Hotel on the 18th February last. It appears that the woman was taken to the Stag Hotel on the night in question by the defendant and another man, who had previously engaged a room for their accommodation. The woman retired for the night at a late hour and the next time she opened her eyes was at four o'clock the next day, her awakening being accompanied with a sense of stupefaction. Another remarkable fact in connection with the case was that the victim instead of being roused from her slumbers at the hotel was surprised to find herself in her own home, she having been conveyed thither in a chair by an accomplice while still in an inebriated condition. Yesterday, the woman met one of her seducers while walking in the streets and at once had him arrested. The whereabouts of the other man are not known. When the case came on at the Magistracy this morning, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendant, applied for the latter's release on bail, which, however, was refused.

THE Japanese traveller, Mr. Kawaguchi, who has published a book on Tibet, is now devoting himself to completing a long course of the study of Sanskrit in the Central Hindu College, Benares, where he has been already a considerable time as a student.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION.

ENTRIES FOR JULY EXAMINATION.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, hon. sec. Oxford Local Examinations, kindly informs us that entries for the July Oxford Local Examination at the Hongkong Centre are now closed. The table below gives the entries for the past ten years:—

94	Candidates in	1901
81	" "	1902
90	" "	1903
63	" "	1904
101	" "	1905
102	" "	1906
105	" "	1907
133	" "	1908
141	" "	1909
230	" "	1910

HIGH JINKS IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

CROWD FOLLOWS ELOPING COUPLE.

17th inst.

The wonted tranquillity of Queen's Road Central was rudely distorbed just after the tiffin interval had commenced this afternoon by the sound of Police whistles and the shouts of a typical Chinese crowd, which at every pace seemed to increase in volume. The confusion was at its height at the foot of Battery Path, where the ranks of the gaping crowd were swelled by about half-a-dozen Indian policemen, who found the utmost difficulty in pushing their way through the thick crowd. The chase ended near the Sanitary Board office, where the crowd came to a standstill. Asked the reason of all the turmoil by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, a turbanned guardian of the peace on making inquiries ascertained that a certain party had followed his friend's wife all the way up, with the husband following closely in the wake, and the trio in this order disappeared in the Sanitary Board office, their re-appearance being eagerly awaited outside, where a couple of elderly women, who very much appeared to be the mothers-in-law of the parties, amused the crowd by giving vent to a few choice expletives. The curtain had not been drawn over the strange scene when our representative hurried after his mid-day meal. Strange that the Sanitary Board office should be put to the strange use of a Gretna Green!

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from 5th to 7th March with the following results:—

	Gross	Handicap	Net.
* W. G. Worcester ...	97	18	79
L. Evans... ...	96	15	81
C. Humphreys ...	96	15	81
F. Grone...	100	18	8
H. Pinckney ...	95	12	83
D. B. Murray...	97	14	83
J. D. Kinnaird ...	99	16	83
W. Ironside ...	92	8	84
A. Mackenzie...	100	16	84
Capt. P. Spicer ...	95	9	86
Commander Penfold	96	10	86

* Winner of Cup. 44 Entries.

POOL.

	Gross	Handicap	Net.
* T. S. Forrest ...	80	scratch	80
L. Evans... ...	96	15	81
F. Grone...	100	18	82
H. G. Wilson ...	91	8	83

* Winner of Pool. 29 Entries.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

ANOTHER ENTRY.

Another crew has entered for the Junior Fours in the above Regatta, which is to take place on Saturday, 26th inst. The latest entry is that of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. The Civil Service have scratched their crew for the Nathan Challenge Cup, owing to Mr. Biden leaving the Colony shortly.

FOOTBALL.

L.R.C. FINAL.

By the courtesy of the Hongkong Football Club, the final of the Lusitano Recreation Club inter-club competition will be played on on the above Club ground on Wednesday, 16th instant. Kick-off at 4.45 p.m.

The following are the teams:—Mr. Britto's team:—A. A. Carvalho, goal; J. M. Britto (Capt), E. A. Manzo, back; F. J. Barretto, J. B. Gutierrez, E. M. O. Remedios, halfbacks; J. F. Castro, R. A. Carvalho, H. A. Hyndman, C. M. C. V. Ribeiro, H. A. Castro, Forwards.

Mr. Roza's team; C. A. C. Rodrigues, goal; T. Cordeiro, A. A. Gutterres, backs; C. H. Lopes, P. da Roza (Capt), J. H. Lawrence, halfback, Alf. F. Remedios, P. A. Yvanovich, J. A. Yvanovich, A. J. Haptista, A. G. da Rocha, forwards.

On Wednesday afternoon the Lusitano Recreation Club played off their football final on the Hongkong Football Club ground. This matchwas played sometime ago and resulted in a draw. The teams yesterday were as follows:—Mr. Britto's team:—A. A. Carvalho, goal; J. M. Britto (Capt), E. A. Manzo, back; F. J. Barretto, J. B. Gutierrez, E. M. O. Remedios, halfbacks; J. F. Castro, R. A. Carvalho, H. A. Hyndman, C. M. C. V. Ribeiro, H. A. Castro, forwards.

Mr. Roza's team:—C. A. C. Rodrigues, goal; T. Cordeiro, A. A. Gutierrez, backs; C. H. Lopes, P. da Roza (Capt), J. H. Lawrence, halfback; Alf. F. Remedios, P. A. Yvanovich, J. A. Yvanovich, A. J. Baptista, A. G. da Rocha, forwards.

Both teams played a good and fast game. There was very little to choose between them. Britto's team managed to score a goal before the whistle went for time and won by one goal to nil. The Shield will be presented on the annual sports day of the L. R. C. on the 28th inst.

SHIELD FINAL.

BUFFS *vs* NAVAL YARD.

At a meeting of the Shield Committee held on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., it was decided that the replay of the Final between the Naval Yard and Buffs should take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 4.30 p.m., on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club.

This will undoubtedly attract a large number of spectators, in view of the excellent game witnessed between these two teams on Saturday last.

RUGBY.

In connection with the Rugby Challenge Cup the Navy Team meets the Hongkong Football Club on Monday next, the 14th inst., on the Club Ground, at 5 p.m. This is the second time the Navy has met the Club Team in this competition, and it is understood that the Navy are going to make special efforts to win this match. So far, the Club Team holds an unbeaten record this season. There are some first-class Rugby men on H.M.S. "Minotaur" to take the place of those who have gone home on the "King Alfred." Monday's game will probably be a very good one.

STOWAWAYS ON THE "LAISANG."

SHIP'S CARPENTER IN TROUBLE.

18th inst.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon, two men were charged with stowing away on board the s.s. *Laisang* and the Chinese carpenter belonging to the same steamer was charged with aiding and abetting. Detective-Sergeant Taylor prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendants.

Sergeant Taylor stated that two of the defendants were found by the Chief Officer of the *Laisang* before the ship's departure from the port. As the men could not produce tickets, they were given in witness' custody and the ship's carpenter was at the same time suspected of aiding and abetting and also given in charge.

The alleged aider and abettor stated that he was the head carpenter on board the *Laisang* and had occupied that position for six or seven years. He took the other two defendants on board ship as his *fokis* in order to assist him and he always employed the best of *fokis*. The Captain of the *Laisang* knew that the two men were employed by him and also the Harbour Master, who went on board to see three of his *fokis* sign on, of whom one of the defendants was taken on as a substitute after the other had received his discharge. He generally employed men for his crew a day before the ship's departure from a port.

Mr. Kong Sing submitted that the ship's carpenter was empowered to engage two assistants to help him with his work. Even if the worst construction was placed on the matter—even if they assumed that defendant had tried to defeat the Company's bye-laws, he could not see how in the face of the fact that he was permitted by the Captain to engage two men he could possibly be guilty of aiding and abetting.

His Worship remarked that it seemed to him there was no case against the two men charged with being stowaways but there was a case against the carpenter. The first two men were discharged and the carpenter was remanded for a week, bail being allowed in the sum of $100, the defendant to appear from time to time until the ship sailed.

TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN FIRM.

The *Official Gazette* of the 5th instant publishes the decision of the Patent Bureau Court in the petition of Messrs. Kullman, Salz & Co., leather-manufacturers, Benecia, California, U.S.A., represented by Mr. W. A. de Havilland, patent agent, of Tokyo, against Morita Rihei, No. 61, Karamono-machi, 2-chome, Osaka, for invalidation of the registration of trade-mark No. 19,279. The Court upheld the petitioners' case and entered a decision in their favour.

In the petition the American firm maintained that trade-mark No. 19,279, held by respondent, was identical in all respects with the one registered in the United States on December 15th, 1896 by petitioners, and numbered 29,298. It was registered to denote the same class of goods as was dealt in by respondent, so that his mark was liable to mislead the public. The design of the trade-mark held by the complainant firm was quite a novel and peculiar one, so that to argue that respondent or any other firm could accidentally hit upon the same design and use it for the same class of manufacture was highly improbable. The trade-mark in question represented a bear placing its fore paws on the branch of an oak tree on which were two acorns. Such a design was most unusual, and it was the novelty and peculiarity of it that so much attracted the attention of the public, making the company's brand widely known throughout the world. The petitioners maintained that respondent's trade-mark was clearly an imitation of theirs, and although the latter was not registered in Japan, it had been known and in use much longer than the imitation. The trade-mark was imitated for the purpose of deceiving the public as to the quality of the leather for which it was used. The trade-mark held by respondent fell under the category No. 3 of Article II. of the Trade-mark Law. It was evident from exhibits put in that petitioners were using the same trade-mark on the same merchandise (leather), and also that the trade-mark had been generally known in Japan for more than twenty years. Therefore respondent's trade-mark also came under the category No. 5 of Article II. of the revised Trade-mark Law, being identical with a mark held by another which was generally familiar to the public, and was used for the same article. The registration of the trade-mark in question should be made null and void.

In reply, respondent stated that he had never seen or heard of the trade-mark held by petitioners. After much careful thought on his part he designed the trade-mark now in dispute, so that its resemblance to petitioner's was a pure coincidence. Such coincidences were frequent in the composition of poetry and in the drawing of pictures. Petitioners were misinterpreting the law when they maintained that respondent was misleading the public and injuring the interests of petitioners' firm, on the ground that the trade-mark registered by respondent was identical with that of the petitioners, which had been previously registered in America. Article 9 of the Trade Mark Law, respondent further maintained, provides that when one applied for registration of a trade-mark in a country in the trade-mark Union, such application, if also made in Japan within four months, would be granted the privilege of priority. Article 8 of the same law provided that when applications have been made on the same day for the registration of trade-marks of identical design to be used for the same class of article, the registration shall be made according to the order in which the applications were sent in. Article 9 makes an exception from this rule in the case of trade-marks which have already been registered in a country of the Union for which an application was made in Japan within four months from the date on which the application was made in the foreign country for registration. But an application made after the lapse of four months cannot be protected by Article 9. Petitioners in this case did not apply for registration within the time prescribed, and respondent should therefore be given priority in the registration.

In deciding the case the Court ruled that it was evident from a certificate signed by Mr. George P. Wheeler, Second Secretary in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, and from the invoice for leather with the "Monarch of the Oaks" trade-mark, which was identical with the mark in this case, that the leather had been continuously imported by Messrs. Kullman, Salz & Co., of Benecia, California, U.S.A. since May 1900, and was widely known to the public in Japan. The trade-mark No. 19,279, which was registered by respondent in May 1903, came under the category of No. 5 of Article II. of the Trade-Mark Law, which provides for the cases of trade-marks identical with or resembling marks used for similar articles, which belong to others and are generally known to the public, &c. In consequence, the registration of the trade-mark in this case must be invalidated.—*Japan Chronicle*.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

12th inst.

The twenty-third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. H. A. Siebs, J. Bandow, C. S. Gubbay, E. G. Barrett, J. W. O. Bonnar, E. Shellim, A. S. D. Counsland (directors), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (secretary), W. H. Wickham, H. W. Looker, P. C. Potts, D. H. Silas, R. Packham, T. F. Hough, A. Bryer, Wolfe, Capt. Unsworth, and others.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I propose with your consent to take the report and accounts as read. There is little in connection with last year's working that calls for special comment, beyond the disagreeable fact that for the first time in 24 years, our establishments proved to be too large for our business; in consequence of which we had to close several godowns, reduce our staff, and generally to cut down expenses by nearly $16,000; and if business does not improve during the current year still further economies will have to be effected. The fact is, the Colony's storage accommodation far exceeds its requirements, with the result that competition has brought rents, more especially at West Point, to an unprofitable level, and until the surplus godowns disappear or the volume of imports increase, I see no hope, under our present scale of charges, for any substantial improvement in storage revenue. The typhoon of 1906, which you will remember destroyed the wharves and damaged our buildings, launches and lighters, necessitated an increase of capital of a million dollars to meet expenditure which was necessary to enable us to carry on work; and on this increased capital it is difficult to see how we are to earn an adequate return if our present scale of charges is adhered to. We look, of course, for the expected revival in business to do much for us, and we have hopes that railway development will bring about great changes at Kowloon; but even so, the results of the last few years' working indicate very clearly that a revision of our tariff is justified under the circumstances.

There were no questions.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. W. Looker seconded.

Motion agreed to unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Hough moved that the appointment of Messrs. H. A. Siebs and J. Bandow as directors be confirmed.

Capt. Unsworth seconded.

Carried.

The re-election of Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Mr. E. G. Barrett to the board of directors was adopted on the motion of Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Silas.

Mr. W. H. Wickham moved and Mr. Packham seconded that Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin be re-elected auditors.

Carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application on and after Monday.

The meeting then ended.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

VALUE OF PRELIMINARY OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following letter has been kindly placed at our disposal for publication:—

Local Examination Offices,
Merton Street, Oxford,
February 2nd, 1910.

Dear Sir,—The activity of the English and Americans in educational matters in China has been for some time engaging the attention of political writers in Germany. Quite recently I read an important article in one of the chief German Monthly Reviews on the whole question, and I found that special note was taken of the proceeding in the matter of the proposed University at Hongkong.

It was I who moved the University of Oxford to make the change in its Statutes, which led to the acceptance of Classical Chinese and English as substitutes for Latin and Greek in the case of Oriental students.

Both native Chinese and Englishmen interested in China have spoken to me, during the last few years, about the desirability of attracting to England a greater portion of the native Chinese who are now coming in larger numbers to Europe for the purpose of study.

It has occurred to me that the new possibilities at Oxford might with advantage become better known amongst educated natives and that they might be interested in learning how much time might be saved if they were enabled to pass an examination in China which freed them from a preliminary examination at Oxford and thus enabled them to proceed without interruption to prosecute their studies here, should they ultimately decide to come.

Among the considerations which were laid before me by those who induced me to move the University was one of considerable importance. It was pointed out that under the arrangements which previously existed a student who desired to come to Oxford was obliged to spend some time in this country in preparing for his initial examination.

As to any action which it may be thought desirable to take in Hongkong or in any of the neighbouring parts of China, those who are resident on the spot can alone judge.

I hope that you will not think that I have travelled out of my province in sending to you this unofficial letter. The assistance which natives educated in England might render to your University when this is established would appear to be very considerable.—Yours very truly,

H. T. GERRANS.

To T. K. DEALY, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., Oxford Locals,
Queen's College, Hongkong.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

OFFICIAL DATES FIXED.

It is notified that the following public and Bank holidays will be observed as Government holidays:—

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday, 25th March.
King's Birthday, Wednesday, 9th November.
Monday, 26th December.
Monday, 2nd January, 1911.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

Easter Monday, 28th March.
Whitmonday, 16th May.
Monday, 1st August.

PUBLIC AND BANK HOLIDAY.

Victoria Day, Tuesday, 24th May.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Saturday, the 16th inst., to be observed as a public holiday.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

We have been trained to believe in the axiom that "it never rains but it pours," but Jupiter Pluvius is evidently not in a good mood so far as this Colony is concerned. During the past week, the slow and continual drizzle marking the weather conditions has produced a most depressing effect on the nerves of more than one patient individual. Besides covering our splendidly-kept roads (*sic*) with a rich soft slush, the gentle rain cannot be said to have had the effect of inducing the Water Authority to shake hands with himself. Some of the bills that have been sent to certain households for excess of water consumption have been regular eye-openers, and many a wail of disappointment has gone up. The general cry is "When will the rain come down?" Somehow or other, everything seems to go dead wrong in good old Hongkong, from the question of the Colony's water supply to the currency matter and the weird topic of grave monuments.

LEGAL MUDDLES.

The difficulties which beset the path of the lawyer have always been the subject of fruitful comment by gentle cynics and others. At the Supreme Court yesterday the truth of the adage that a lawyer's profession is not always a bed of roses was well illustrated, when no less a personage than the Assistant Colonial Secretary was subpœnaed to attend on very short notice by one of the five barristers engaged in the case. At one time it looked as if there was going to be a wordy warfare between Judge and Counsel and at one stage of the case it looked dangerously certain that the Colonial Secretary himself was to be dragged from his official chair to the precincts of the Court-room. And all for the sake of a single document.

THE RAILWAY.

Those who take the trouble of intelligently following the local trend of affairs must have read with interest His Excellency's statement with regard to the Kowloon-Canton Railway at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. It is pleasant to be told after continued disappointments with regard to the cost of the line that within a couple of months or so such a thing as a train excursion will be made possible to local residents. The consummation of this desirable object and the more important object of opening up the outlying territory have only been accomplished through the administrative foresight of our former Governor and the loss of more than one life to whom the light of day was an uncommon luxury. It is another instance of British enacity.

EXIT—A CURSE.

So our streets have been rid at last of one of the most distressing evils of modern civilisation, namely, the *demi-mondaine*. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the authorities for taking this happy step and it is to be hoped that a recurrence of the trouble will not arise through unseen channels.

CURE FOR LOVE.

Eminent physicians have been able to find a cure for almost every kind of malady on the face of the earth since its creation but none have been able to cure that strange ailment of mankind—Love. However, the joyful news has been proclaimed to the world by an obscure individual, who doesn't even boast an M.D. after his name, that he has found a remedy, which he claims is proof against Cupid's dart. This panacea for the cure of love is no secret, or, rather, is not intended to be one, and I gladly offer it to my readers for their use free, gratis and for nothing. The prescription is as follows:—"Cure for Love and a sure preventive of the Breach of Promise Malady. Recommended to all Lovers. Take twelve ounces of Dislike, one pound of Resolution, two ounces of Powder of Experience, a large Sprig of Time, fourteen drams of the Quiet of Dishonour, one quart of Cooling Water of Consideration, set them over a gentle Fire of Love, sweeten it with the Sugar of Forgetfulness, skim it with the Spoon of Melancholy, put it to the Bottom of your Heart, cork it with the Cork of a Sound Conscience, and then let it remain, and you will instantly find ease and be restored to your right senses again. N.B.—These Things are to be had at the Apothecary's, at the House of Understanding, next-door to Reason, in Prudent Street, in the Parish of Contentment." Well, dear reader, what do you think of it? I should say it ought to prove an effective remedy if applied the right way.

THE LATEST HEALTH FAD.

A Berlin physician has lately discovered yet another method of attaining longevity. Too many theories have already been expounded by hare-brained physicians of how to live to a ripe old age but this one beats them all and I recommend it to those who wish to be a second edition of Mephistopheles for its refreshing simplicity. All you have to do is to masticate good hard bone and masticate as much of it as you can at each meal. In this way, you will live to quite a respectable age and in the meantime preserve good health before you are called upon to shuffle off this mortal coil. I would suggest to you, dear reader, to give the method a trial, especially as the method merely consists of nothing simpler than masticating bone, preferably of the tough variety, for you never can tell. Hotel proprietors might with advantage direct their *chefs* to have two-thirds or more of their dishes consist of the solid matter and pass off as philanthropists while they are about it. The only fear is that few people have the good fortune to be possessed of dental apparatus sufficiently strong to continue this masticating process for any length of time. Which reminds me of a good story. Here it is:—

THE DENTIST'S MISTAKE.

A yokel fresh from the country visited the metropolis as Christmas was drawing nigh in order to purchase a host of good things. As he was at the time troubled with a bad tooth, he visited a dentist to have his troubles ended. The dentist soon extracted what he thought to be the offending molar and gazed at it with gleeful admiration but the simple rustic in two seconds was up on his feet and shouted at the top of his voice: "Good heavens, mon, Christmas is near, and you've pulled out the only blessed nut-cracker in me 'ead!" It was the wrong tooth.

THE THRIFTY SCOTCHMAN.

Which leads on to another good story. A Scotchman paid a visit to a certain dentist's establishment in Edinburgh and had a tooth extracted. On inquiring the amount of the fee, he was told that he would have to pay half a sovereign. He handed a pound to the knight of the forceps, but as the latter had no change at the time, the patient exclaimed: "Then take out another of them and we'll be square." The request was complied with.

CASUAL CRITIC.

THE seconding of Captain G. M. James, "the Buffs," whilst he is studying at the Staff College, brings Captain C. L. Porter in on the establishment. Captain Porter has been attached for some time to the 1st Battalion at Aldershot. He was recently at the Military College.

LEADING PORTS OF THE WORLD.

A STATEMENT AND A CRITICISM.

In his annual report, Secretary Semmo S. Pratt, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, gives some interesting statistics showing the tonnage movement at the great ports of the world. It is there stated that New York has outdistanced London and to-day leads the world in the volume of shipping tonnage handled. The report says:—

"That New York, notwithstanding her aggressive competitors both in this country and abroad, still maintains a commanding commercial position is shown by the following statement of vessel tonnage entered in the foreign trade in world's greatest ports:—

	Year.	Net Reg. Tons.	Year.	Net Reg. Tons.	P.C. 10 Years G'th.
New York	1908	12,184,780	1898	7,272,418	56.4
Antwerp	1907	11,221,803	1897	6,181,922	81.0
London	1907	21,160,367	1897	9,110,095	81.4
Hamburg	1907	10,888,353	1897	6,096,510	80.7
Hongkong	1906	9,041,161	1896	7,600,047	32.6
Liverpool	1907	8,167,419	1897	5,845,384	48.8
Montevideo	1906	7,785,331	1896	1,991,551	288.0
Marseilles	1906	6,736,603	1896	4,032,859	67.0
Singapore	1906	6,672,189	1896	3,992,905	67.2
Cardiff	1907	5,734,755	1897	4,183,782	37.4
Kobe	1907	5,497,877	1897	740,851	642.8
Genoa	1906	5,450,818	1896	3,314,301	55.2
Buenos Ayres	1906	5,119,291	1897	1,560,499	228.2*

* Nine years.

"New York now heads the list of ports in the amount of net registered vessel tonnage entered in the foreign trade. Antwerp is second and London is third. Ten years ago London stood first, New York second, and Hongkong third, Antwerp being fourth. New York has in ten years increased its entered vessel tonnage over 56 per cent., which is a splendid showing, all things considered. London, in the same time, had a growth of only a little over 22 per cent., and while Antwerp and Hamburg have in the same time made strides of over 80 per cent., yet New York and London are certainly not lagging in the great competition of the ports. The most rapid rate of progress made in the last ten years has been achieved by the Japanese port of Kobe, whose vessel tonnage has increased nearly 643 per cent. from 740,851 tons to 5,497,877 tons; and by the South American port of Montevideo, which has increased 288 per cent. from 1,991,554 tons to 7,725,534 tons."

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE.

Figures can sometimes be very misleading. In the first place the Kobe figures which show an increase in shipping entries by almost 643 per cent., while flattering to the port, are unfortunately not correct. In 1907 the tonnage of vessels entering Kobe and Osaka amounted to 2,452,503, and as the total tonnage entering Osaka two years later only amounted to 71,563, it is probable that the figure for Kobe alone should be about 2,400,000 tons in 1897 instead of 740,851 as given by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The figures given for 1907 are approximately correct, but instead of the increase in shipping tonnage being some 642.8 per cent., it is only 129.1 per cent. Again, it must be remembered that in the case of Kobe another matter must be taken into consideration. Vessels making a terminus of Yokohama re entered at Kobe both on the outward and homeward voyage, whereas in Yokohama the same vessels, though bringing cargo in one case and taking it away in the other, are counted only once. This increases the total of Kobe's tonnage without much extra trade being actually done.

We point this out in order to show that the figures given are of little value unless analysed and taken in relation with other facts. For example, New York is America's principal port in a much more decided way than London is England's principal port. We have no very recent figures, but for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1908, of the entire 233 million dollars of duties collected at all the ports of the United States no less than 152 millions was received at the port of New York. Of 34,014 vessels, with a tonnage of 28,163,005, which entered all United States ports in the same year, 10,169,040 tons entered the ports of the state of New York. It is quite different in the case of England. In 1904 the aggregate tonnage entering British ports (exclusive of the coasting trade) was 98,524,000, of which entrances to the port of London accounted for only 17,619,000, Liverpool coming second with 14,300,000 tons. Again, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1909, the value of the imports and exports of the port of New York was carried in American vessels, $1,024,613,977 in foreign vessels, a large proportion being British, and $1,533,375 in land vehicles. In the same year the tonnage entering the ports of the United Kingdom (excluding coasting trade) amounted to 91,525,000, of which no less than 61,711,000 tons was British and only 35,813,000 tons foreign. It will thus be seen that in considering the figures given by the New York Chamber of Commerce, it is necessary to take into consideration all the factors in order to draw correct conclusions.—*Japan Chronicle.*

RULES OF THE ROAD.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

14th inst.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, A. Davey, boarding officer of the Harbour Department, prosecuted Chu Fong, Certificate No. 7,044, master of the Government Military steam launch *Tommy Atkins* for unlawfully disregarding the rules of the road at about 11 a.m. on the 11th inst., in the waters of the Colony.

Prosecutor stated that on the 11th inst., at 11 a.m., he was going from Kowloon wharves to a steamer anchorage South of Stonecutters. About half way across, he saw the *Tommy Atkins* on his port bow, steering across his course, towards Stonecutters. He took no further notice of her, as she had to keep out of his way—till the coxswain spoke to him and he looked up and saw her about 60 feet ahead of him just before his port beam, steering at about N. E.'s with his course—still going full speed. He could do nothing, so he kept straight on. Defendant did not alter his course, so far as he could see; he passed close under his stern—so close that his (defendant's) bow actually touched his colours, which were hanging up and down. As he passed he heard him ring his engine-room bell, for what purpose he could not say. There was nothing in the way. He could have passed well clear by the slightest movement of his *helm*.

Defendant, in reply, said that he saw the *Lily* on his starboard bow. On seeing her he eased his engines and passed under the stern of the *Lily*. He could not cross her bow as there was no room. The two launches were going on nearly parallel courses. He was going from Tsim Sha Tsui to Stonecutters' East.

His Worship found the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of $20 or 5 weeks' hard labour.

The fine was paid.

PIER AT MONGKOKTSUI.

RIGHT TO ERECT.

The right of erecting and maintaining a temporary pier over Crown foreshore at end of Soy Street, Mongkoktsui, was sold by auction at the Public Works Department on Monday afternoon. The dimensions of the site are 100 ft. by 100 ft. and the term is for one year commencing from 1st April, 1910. The upset price was $100 and the right was sold for $100 to Messrs. Leung Kam and Wong Lau Sang.

THE WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

EFFICACY OF DRAINAGE ENGINEERING.

The *American Exporter* recently published a highly instructive article on the efficacy of drainage engineering as a mean of exterminating mosquitoes. The subject is one of vital interest to Hongkong, and the following passages from the article can hardly fail therefore to be appreciated.

After discussing such expedients as the use of crude oil and the cleaning up of debris, the writer, Mr. Joseph B. Baker, proceeds: "But the panacea most effective in dealing with mosquito breeding extending over a wide area is to fill up or drain the land permanently.

The Isthmian Canal zone furnishes one of the most striking demonstrations of the value of land filling and draining in really exterminating the mosquito. On account of the luxuriant vegetation, humid climate, and long rainy season this district was formerly infested with mosquitoes. The countless standing pools in the interior breed myriads of the *stygomeia fasciata* variety, known as the industrious spreader of yellow fever; but these pools have been filled up with the material excavated from the "big ditch." In connection with the Canal work, Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., started a prompt, scientific campaign against the mosquito, in order to make the conditions supportable for the workers. The good results that have followed his efforts in this branch of sanitary engineering have surprised and gratified every one.

On the Atlantic Coast the salt meadows have been perhaps the most prolific breeding places of mosquitoes—the source from which the winged pests have covered the country for many miles back of the shore. But inland points are by no means exempt, as fresh water breeding places are common. In inland cities there are enough old cisterns, and enough dwellings where broken pots and pans and the like are left about, to produce a fair crop of mosquitoes. In the suburbs the common gutter drainage affords pools harbouring stagnant water, and out further there are small pools of surface water.

When it was discovered that the pestilent mosquitos were bred in stagnant water everywhere (some 85 per cent. of the entire number on the Atlantic Seaboard being bred in the large areas of salt march), scientific attention was given to the problem of their extermination. Draining or filling was recognized as the perfect remedy, the former being the cheaper way; but the early efforts were unpromising. The hand ditching by laborious spade work to increase the production of salt hay, that had been practiced by the farmers in a desultory way, was found unsatisfactory. The ditches themselves added to the breeding place: their sloping sides, open to the sun, caught and held the floating debris and the spadefuls of excavated sod got back in again, so that the whole length of the ditch became a harborage for mosquito larvæ. "Mosquito drainage," as the work had come to be called, seemed to have a setback. At this juncture the researches of workers in the Greater New York field, where the mosquito nuisance had become unbearable, began to bear fruit. Credit for the practical and successful application of drainage for the extermination of the mosquito is due very largely to Mr. Edwin M. Skinner, of New York, a mechanical engineer formerly detailed to the Port of New York in the work of mosquito extermination under Dr. Doty. He had to work upon the certain knowledge that the areas of water-logged salt marshes and pools of stagnant water in this field were the cause of the pest, and that to drain these adequately and permanently would abate the nuisance and increase the value of the land. His problem was to devise and put into effect an economical ditching method that would improve upon the shortcomings of the old hand digging and thus come to be utilized by the farmers and local authorities.

The solution of the problem was found in a form of ditch that could be dug quickly and easily, and in the invention and perfecting of simple but effective tools for ditching the work. It was found by experiment that even a very narrow ditch, if dug with clean-cut vertical sides, would not fill up with debris and get clogged. A 10-inch ditch on this plan will allow all water to seep to it from the surrounding land, and will keep clear for years. The depth is made sufficient to bring the bottom of the ditch well below the grass roots, and is so narrow for its depth that sunlight is excluded. For that reason the ditch cannot fill up with a new growth of grass.

The practical means having been found, the City of New York appropriated the sum of $45,000, which, with other amounts that were raised by private owners of marsh land, has been expended in ridding a large part of Greater New York of mosquitoes. A law was passed requiring owners of marsh lands to defray pro rata the expense of the draining. The results, after only a few years' operation of this plan, have been marvellous. Station Island, in New York Harbour, containing about ten square miles of marsh land where the plan was tried out on a thorough scale in 1905 and 1906, and which was formerly a notoriously mosquito-infected suburb, has been entirely rid of the pest. It was found that the cost of cutting the ditches averaged only 2½ cents a lineal foot, and that in the usual run of marsh lands the cost of drainage averaged about $10 an acre, and did not exceed $15 in the most difficult case. In a few days the lands which had been drained became practically "bone dry," and the mosquito larvæ disappeared entirely, whereas adjacent lands not yet drained continued alive with the larvæ. More than two million lineal feet of ditches were cut on Staten Island, and the work was completed about a year and a half ago. The work has since been extended to the other boroughs of Greater New York. The mosquito-ridden State of New Jersey has also made an appropriation ($350,000) for the extermination of the pest, and a considerable area has already been drained under the direction of State Entomologist Smith.

The mosquito campaign in the district containing marsh land begins with a general inspection and mapping of the area to be drained. Each property owner is then served with an order from the Board of Health to drain his land. The necessary number of ditches are laid out, and the work begins, using a "ditching tool" devised by Mr. Skinner—a big scoop shovel on the end of a powerful lever—in the hands of labourers found and paid by the property owner. This tool is of highcarbon steel, holding a keen cutting edge and takes out a clean sod.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO.

Following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending February 26:—

Bukit Koman.—Stone crushed 3,202 tons, gold obtained 1,428 ounces, average per ton 8.92 dwts.

Bukit Malacca.—Tons crushed 585 tons, gold obtained 90 ounces, average per ton 3.09 dwts.

Extra.—From annual clean up 522 ounces.

Cyanide.—From annual clean up 82 ounces.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a telegram from the head office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the head office of the Bank, Yokohama, on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent per annum for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1909; to add to the reserve fund Yen 350,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen, 1,167,000 to the next account.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The inspection by H.E. the General Officer Commanding will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant.

Parade at headquarters at 2.15 p.m. Dress marching order. Khaki and puttees, helmet with badge, waist belt with side-arms and 4 pouches and bandolier, coat in coat straps, mess tin and cover, rifle and sling, water bottle, haversack and black boots. Medals will be worn by those in possession of same. Every member of the Corps must be present at this parade unless prevented by sickness or stress of business, in which case a medical certificate or letter from employer stating cause must be provided. The dummy marching order can be seen at headquarters.

SHIPPING DISPUTE.

(BEFORE MR JUSTICE HAMILTON, SITTING AS COMMERCIAL JUDGE.)

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., v. CLYDE SHIPPING CO.

In this action the plaintiffs, the charterers of the steamer *Kish*, sued the defendants, as owners of the vessel, for a declaration that they were entitled to the sum of £246, money deposited by them with Parr's Bank, Limited, in London, in respect of a cargo of soya beans, upon which the defendants had claimed to exercise a lien. The material facts and arguments are stated in the judgment.

Mr. Scrutton, K.C., and Mr. C. Robertson Dunlop appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bailbache, K.C., and Mr. Stuart Bevan for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Hamilton, in the course of his judgment, said that at the end of May or beginning of June, 1909, a dispute arose at Dalny between the local representatives of the plaintiffs who were shipping soya beans on board the defendant's vessel, the *Kish*, and the captain of the *Kish*, who had his instructions from his owners. The point of the dispute was that the shippers contended that having put on board some 7,600 bags of beans they had satisfied their obligation under the charter-party of March 18th, 1909, on which the action was brought, and were not bound to ship any more cargo. The captain raised the contention that he had a quantity of cargo spaces still unfilled, which could be filled without exceeding the ship's carrying capacity. The captain demanded delivery of a further 360 tons, and as he refused to sign the bills of lading unless he had the amount of the dead freight paid on the extra 360 tons put on board, the representatives of the plaintiffs shipped 360 tons under protest. On arrival in this country the shipowners exercised their lien upon the 360 tons and claimed freight upon it. Their right to do so was then disputed by the charterers upon the ground that they were not bound to ship it under the charter-party. By agreement, the amount in dispute was deposited in the bank in the joint names of the solicitors. The charterers brought this action to obtain a declaration that they were entitled to a return of the £470 10s. deposited, and alternatively for damages accruing to them for having had to buy 360 tons, and in respect of two items of damage. The first question is one of construction. The charter-party by clause 1 provides that "the said steamer shall, after completion of the present voyage, etc., proceed to load at Dalny. . . a cargo of beans not less than 6,500 tons, but not exceeding 7,000 tons net intake weight of beans in bags as usual, which the said charterers bind themselves to ship not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry over and above her cabin bunkers, tackle, etc." Now, upon that clause the charterers say that it is in substance the same as in the case of Miller v. Droner (5 Com. Cas., 17). They say the charter means, not a "full and complete cargo" of beans but something else, as the omission of those well-known words means merely a cargo of beans, and they say that, as nobody can contend that it was not a cargo, their obligation was fulfilled by placing 5,600 bags on board. They contend that the words "not less than 6,500 tons, but not exceeding 7,000 tons" give them the option of shipping the greater or lesser quantity as they will. On the other hand, it is said by the plaintiffs that attention must not be paid to words which are not put in, but to words which are actually in the charter. The defendants also contend that the clause must be read in the light of the case of Caffin v. Aldridge (1 Com. Cas., 181), and they say that, looking at the provision by which the charterers bound themselves to ship a cargo not exceeding what the vessel could reasonably stow and carry, once the conclusion is arrived at that a cargo of beans means as much as the vessel can carry over and above her bunkers, etc., it is clear that that cannot mean a cargo of beans between 6,500 and 7,000 tons. He thought the construction put upon the document by the defendants was right, that a cargo of beans under this contract meant an entire loading of the vessel. It appeared to him that unless the omission of the words "full and complete cargo" distinguished the case—and he thought they did not—the point was concluded by authority, the authority of Potter v. New Zealand Shipping Company (1 Com. Cas., 114) and Carlton S.S. Company v. Castle Mail (1 Com. Cas., 173). So far he thought the defendants were right. Then attention was drawn to Clause 8:—"cargo must on no account be loaded in the coamings of hatchways above level decks, if ventilation is interfered with thereby, nor in ballast compartments, bunkers, or cabins, unless with written consent of charterers' agents." He found as a fact that a portion of the cargo had been loaded in a cross-bunker, and that led to another question of construction on Clause 8. It was suggested that the particular bunker was not a bunker within the meaning of Clause 8, the reason being that a clause from another form of charter-party used in connexion with the carriage of rice, and well known in the East, was inserted in the *Kish* charter-party, and evidence was given which showed that rice was regularly stowed in compartments of this class, and it is therefore said that, having regard to its origin, it is only a general clause not intended to exclude a cross-bunker. He had, however, to particular charter. In his opinion the space which was stipulated for in the earlier part of the charter was cut down by the express stipulation in Clause 8. The result was that the plaintiffs were entitled to the declaration prayed for.—*Law & C. Express.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co. write on 11th inst.:—

Business in local stocks has been fairly brisk during the week under review.

The Rubber market, after some hesitation, has increased in strength and most stocks show an appreciable advance on last week's prices, both in London and Singapore. Fine hard Para rubber is quoted in London at 10/2 per lb. this morning.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are still offering locally at $960. In London the price has slightly improved to £88 15/-. Nationals are without business at $73.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are in good demand and sales have taken place at the enhanced price of $170. North Chinas are still wanted at Tls. 115. Yangtsees are steady at Tls. 230. Unions have been sold at $910.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires can be placed at $109 ex the dividend and bonus of $8; Hongkong Fires have been dealt in at $360 and $362½ cum dividend and are now wanted at $335 ex the dividend of $27.

Shipping.—China Manilas are slightly weaker with sellers at $74 and Douglases at $32. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have found buyers at $30½. Indo-Chinas continue in demand at $63, and in the North at Tls. 84. Shell Transports close with buyers at 78s. after sales at 80s. Small sales of Star Ferries at $26 have taken place.

Refineries.—China Sugars have again received considerable attention, the price, after dropping to $168, has since recovered and $170 is now freely offered. Luzons are inquired for at $31. Perak Sugars have had another sensational rise and are now quoted at Tls. 740 after sales to the North at Tls. 600 and Tls. 625.

Mining.—Raubs are firmer with buyers at $6. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are wanted at Tls. 18.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again receded and can now be bought a $64. Shanghai Docks are a little firmer with buyers at Tls. 83. Kowloon Wharfs have strengthened considerably and sales have taken place as high as $63½. Shanghai and Honghew Wharfs are lower at Tls. 127.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been ruling strong and have found buyers at $102; at this price, however, a few shares are obtainable. Humphreys Estates are in favour at $7½. Hongkong Hotels have been sold at $210 for the old shares and at $85 for the new.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at $5. Ewos have further weakened to Tls. 131. Other Northern Mills, according to latest mail advices, are: Internationals Tls. 64, Lau Lung Mows Tls. 71, Soychees Tls. 370.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy Farms continue strong and sales have taken place at $18. China Borneos have buyers at $10 and Hongkong Electrics at $10½. Green Islands are offering at $7½. China Lights at $64 and China Providents at $8½. Shanghai Sumatras, after touching Tls. 152, have again hardened and sales at Tls. 159½ have taken place. Langkats have improved to Tls. 1,085.

Rubbers.—Allagars are quoted at 7/6. Anglo Malays, after receding to 30/- during the early part of the week, have improved and can be placed at 31/9. Castlefields are also firmer at 95/-. Damansaras are steady at 150/- and Golcondas at 126/-. Highlands and Lowlands close firmer at 127/6. Kuala Lumpurs show an improvement on last week's quotation and are higher 170/- has been paid. Linggis are quoted at 47/3 ex rights to new issue. Ledburys have strengthened and have buyers at 95/- but none are obtainable under 102/6. Saggas show a considerable advance and 220/- has been reached. Shelfords are quoted at 65/- and Sekongs at 27/6 premium. Tungei Kapars have risen to 137/6. Carey Uniteds have been sold at 21/6 premium during the week. Eastern Internationals have been in strong demand, closing with buyers at 30/- premium. Sales of United Serdangs have taken place at 125/- and London Asiatics at 130/-. Balgownies are steady at $170 (Straits). Indragiris were sold as high as $48 (Straits), but at the close come easier at $45. Sandycrofts have again come into demand and have buyers at $34 (Straits). Sales of United Singapores have been put through at $2 (Straits) and Gleneslys at $2½. Singapore and Johores are possibly obtainable at $750 (Straits).

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/8 13/6 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

DR. MORRISON'S TOUR.

London, March 8.

Dr. Morrison, who is on a journey across Central Asia, in a second letter from Sianfu, dated January 31, declares that he passes every day a train of opium carts under official protection with armed escort. Even priests, he adds, supply opium and opium pipes, exemplifying the degradation of the Buddhist faith. Dr. Morrison's travelling has been pleasant, but uneventful.—*N. C. D. News*

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. CIVIL SERVICE.

This League match was played on Saturday, and resulted as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. E. O. Bird, b Lammert	13
R. C. Witchell, b Lammert	0
A. R. Sutherland, c Phillips, b Currie	26
P. T. Lamble, b Currie	18
R. O. Hutchison, c Noris, b Currie	19
A. R. Raven, c R. F. Lammert, b Peterson	7
E. W. Dawson, c Currie, b Peterson	0
J. Mackay, b Peterson	0
W. H. Woolley, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. E. Lammert	8	0	25	2
Currie	12	2	26	3
H. W. Peterson	4	0	15	3

CRAIGENGOWER.

W. H. Viviash, c Raven, b Hutchison	31
R. A. Carvalho, b Hutchison	4
R. F. Lammert, c Hutchison, b Bird	7
H. W. Peterson, c Woolley, b Bird	8
R. Bass, b Sutherland	22
L. A. Rose, not out	16
L. E. Lammert, not out	0
J. D. Noris, R. Phillips, P. Currie and C. H. Higginbottom did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird	10	1	40	2
R. O. Hutchison	9	1	29	2
A. R. Sutherland	3	0	20	1

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE "MINOTAUR."

The armoured cruiser, *Minotaur*, late of the First Cruiser Squadron, which is the largest and most powerfully equipped warship ever sent from England to the Far East, and which was recommissioned at Chatham on 31st Jan. by Captain G. C. Cayley, late Assistant Director of Naval Mobilisation, for service as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the China station, arrived from Singapore on Monday. She carries the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, who succeeds in the command Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Lambton, who completed on New Year's day last, his two years' term of service in China. At eight o'clock this morning salutes were exchanged between the new flagship and the warships in port.

The *Minotaur* is almost a new ship, having been completed at Devonport, where she was built and equipped at a cost exceeding one million and a quarter sterling less than two years ago. She is equipped with four 9.2-inch and ten 7.5-inch breechloading guns, and sixteen small quick-firing guns, compared with the two 9.2-inch, sixteen 6-inch breechloading guns, and fifteen small quickfirers mounted in the armoured cruiser *King Alfred*, the late flagship, which has completed four years' service in the Far East and is *en route* to England to pay off. The *Minotaur* has a displacement of 14,600 tons, and is fitted with engines of 27,000-h.p., propelling her at a speed of 23 knots per hour. With the exception of the new *Dreadnought* cruisers of the *Indomitable* type, the *Minotaur* is one of the three most powerful cruisers flying the white ensign, her sister ships being the *Shannon*, flagship of the Second Cruiser Squadron, and the *Defence*.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief is an officer of exceptional ability and experience. He entered the Royal Navy in 1875, and served in the Egyptian war, as also in the East African expedition of 1890 against the Sultan of Witu. Later he was appointed Commissioner to Massikessi, for the delimitation of the boundary between the Portuguese and the chartered company. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1882, and commanded the *Ophir* during the tour of the Duke and Duchess of York. For the last few years, he has held the appointment of fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

The following appointments to the *Minotaur* have been made by the Admiralty:—

Commander A. T. Darley as Flag-Commander to Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe; Lieutenant P. L. H. Noble, as Flag Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Winsloe; Sub-Lieutenant.—Hon. Charles A. Colville; Fleet-Paymaster W. Gask, as secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Winsloe; Assistant Paymasters W. D. T. Morrish, E. W. Whittington. Ince, and H. R. G. Browne, as secretary's clerks to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Winsloe; Engineer-Commander G. C. Bath; Engineer-Lieutenants G. J. Hamilton, W. A. Carlisle, D. Hill, F. W. G. Smith, and F. B. Jaques; Lieutenant E. T. Wickham; Sub-Lieutenants F. N. Attwood, E. O. Priestley, and A. M. O. Stileman; Fleet Surgeon P. B. Handyside, M. B.; Staff Surgeon E. Cox, M. B., B. A.; Surgeon A. R. Fisher; Fleet Paymaster G. H. A. Willis; and Assistant Paymaster E. C. Annsheim.

Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe landed officially at Blake Pier at noon and was received by a guard-of-honour of the Buffs Regiment, under the command of Capt. Grove-Raines, the colours being borne by Lieut. Wedd. The short battery at Kowloon fired a salute upon Sir A. Winsloe's landing, who was received by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., on behalf of the Governor. The Commander-in-Chief paid an official call at Government House, the visit being returned by Sir Frederick Lugard later in the afternoon.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

VARIETY BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT AT SHAMEEN.

[*From an Occasional Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 10th March.

An "Express" has just been issued in French and English of an entertainment which is to be given this evening for the benefit of the flood sufferers in France. Textually the circular reads:—

"Under the distinguished patronage of all the Consuls residing at Shameen, a variety entertainment for the benefit of the sufferers through floods in France will be given at the Canton Club Theatre on Thursday, the 10th March, at 9½ p.m.

"Some of the best local amateurs and artistes have kindly consented to assist and will contribute to the success of the performance.

"The newest and best cinematograph films will be shown at intervals.

"Admission:—$3, $2, $1.

"Soldiers and sailors in uniform—half price.

"Programme of the above will be issued on Tuesday afternoon.

"Tickets will be sold at the Canton Club Theatre and at Fernandes, Noronha & Co. from Tuesday morning.

"On Thursday at 4 p.m. a free cinematographic show will be offered to the children."

The programme is as follows:—

1. Orchestre par l'UNION LYRIQUE —Insurrectos Marche. Fonseca.
2. Ceylan. Cinematographie. Piano M. Sales.
3. Tendre Aveu. Violon Solo. par M. SALES et accompagne par M. Boezl.
4. Musical Turn par M. GREGORY. accompagne par M. Baker.
5. Stickfast. Cinematographie. Piano M. Sales.
6. La Vie de Boheme. Romance de Mimi, Chantie par Madame REMUSAT accompagnee par M. Boezl.
7. Vercingetorix. Cinematographie. Piano. M. Sales. Entracte 20 Minutes.

2.ME PARTIE.

8. Le Petit Magicien. Cinematographie. Piano, M. Sales.
9. Musica Proibita. Chante par M. GRIGER. accompagne par M. Baker.
10. Madame Chrysantemo. Chante par M. WOLZ. accompagne par M. Knoth.
11. Orchestre. "UNION LYRIQUE." Mercedita. Walz. Fonseca.
12. Carmen. Air de Micaela. Chante par Madame REMUSAT accompagnee par Mr. le Dr. Rossler.
13. Vues des Rues Inondees—Paris.
14. Tirage de la TOMBOLA.
15. Consultation Improvisee. Cinematographie. Piano. M. Sales.
16. Saucy Kate par M. GREGORY. accompagnee par M. Baker.
17. Orchestre. Lusitano Marche. Sousa.

With the united co-operation of the Consular Body and the foreign community at Shameen, the entertainment promises to be a great success and is certain to result in a substantial monetary collection being made in aid of the Seine victims. The conception of the entertainment sprung up at the eleventh hour, but the sympathetic character of the concert in itself sufficed to enlist considerable enthusiasm which assures the success of the "show."

A lottery was also organised to swell the takings for so charitable a purpose. In the course of the forenoon quite twelve hundred tickets have been disposed of and as they were sold at 50 cents each, a sum of $600 has already been collected. The lottery promoters have issued 1,800 tickets, so that from this source, alone $900 will be derived. The tickets are selling like "hot cakes."

Between $500 and $600 is expected to be realised from the proceeds of the Concert at the Club Theatre, and on the whole the organisers expect to net about $1,500 in round figures.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Now that invitations for the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone have been issued, will Mr. Mody and the Governor kindly accept the suggestion of an humble scribe? The function on Wednesday next will be an historical event. It will be the most important that has yet been associated with the educational movement in the Colony. As such it will be of special interest to the schools in Hongkong. Now the purport for which I seek the hospitality of your columns is to suggest that the schools in Hongkong—both boys' and girls'—giving secondary education be invited to be present at Wednesday's ceremony *en masse*. If this way further interest will be stimulated among the teachers and students in the future University, and the latter, from among whom the undergraduates must largely come, will be appealed to in a very tangible manner to stir up enthusiasm for the entrance examinations. Besides the advantage of quickening interest among the rising generation, the presence of the scholars in large numbers, accompanied by their professorial staff, will lend additional effect to the pomp and ceremony of what promises to be a red-letter day in the annals of the Colony's history.

I trust Mr. Mody and Sir Frederick Lugard—neither of whom is above accepting a well-meant suggestion—will give these lines some little thoughtful consideration.—Yours, etc.

UNDERGRADUATE.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910.

CHINA BORNEO CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—It is improbable that I shall be able to get away from work on Tuesday to attend the annual meeting of shareholders of the China Borneo Co., Ld. With your leave I would like to reach the hearing of the board of directors through the medium of your commercial columns. It is not my endeavour to backle the consulting committee, nor to cavil at the careful (if somewhat unfortunate) general management, over the balance sheet just issued. The employment of the term "unfortunate" calls for some explanation. It has reference to the huge loss, for the third year in succession, in exchange. But for the appearance of this one item, the company would have been able to present a magnificent balance sheet and be in the position of distributing an additional dollar to shareholders by way of a greatly enhanced dividend. The loss of nearly half the net working profits of the Company in exchange transactions is greatly to be regretted, if it was wholly unpreventible. With the Company's management in such a capable and cautious firm's hands like that of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. means ought to be successfully devised for obviating the tedious recurrence in future of the loss in exchange.

The foregoing observation, however, is not the immediate object of my letter. What I desire and with me several other shareholders of standing, who hold an interest in the Company by way of profitable investment and not sheer speculation, is to urge upon the consideration of the general manager and the consulting committee the expediency of substituting rubber stalks for the stumps of trees that have been felled and cleared from the Company's extensive concession. It is superfluous to dilate upon the advantages that will prospectively accrue to shareholders were it possible to so convert the fallow ground to highly remunerative planting. It should be premised that, in advancing the suggestion, it is presupposed that nothing in the leases to the Company of its holdings precludes the conversion of the land to re-planting. If any clause exists in the leases, there can surely be no insuperable difficulty for successful negotiations to be initiated with the Chartered Company that will effectually grant the permission for rubber planting within the areas leased by the China Borneo Co. From all that can be gathered, the British North Borneo Government is offering all manner of inducements calculated to enhance the value of the Company's extensive territory, and it can be taken for granted that suitable terms and conditions could be secured whereby the China Borneo Co. might be privileged to cultivate the gold-bearing lacteal plant.

I feel sure that a large body of shareholders will appreciate any statement that may be advanced from the Chair on Tuesday anent this most interesting question. I give it public expression in the present form as originating not from me individually but from others also who have an abiding vested interest in the Company.

Another point upon which chairmen at past meetings have retained perfect reticence is the slipway at Sandakan. Removed as we are at this distance from the capital of B. N. Borneo we have little conception of the working and earning powers of this very valuable adjunct to the Company's properties. A little information on the part of the Chairman at Tuesday's meeting will be gratefully received by a believer in the future of Borneo who is also—

A SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I am grateful that my little communication in your columns of Saturday has merited the attention of those for whom it was intended. I am glad also that my confidence in Sir Frederick Lugard and Mr. Mody has justified the experience of others who had had occasion to rely on their kindly consideration. Although it has not been found practicable to invite the scholars of the secondary schools *en masse* because of the limited accommodation on the grounds, I have every reason to believe that the invitations extended to the senior classes are fully appreciated. They will not be lost. There is everything to gain in the memory of being privileged to attend at so unique a function like the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong University, which establishes another history-making epoch in the annals of this British Colony.—Yours, etc.

UNDERGRADUATE.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910.

THE changes amongst the British troops in Far Eastern garrisons next trooping season will be limited to the moves of the 2nd Battalion The Buffs from Hongkong to Singapore, the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment from Singapore to India (Lebong), and the 1st Battalion the King's Own Light Infantry from Wynberg, Cape Colony, to Hongkong. The latter battalion is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel L. A. H. Hamilton, and we (L. and C. Express) believe that it was never previously stationed at Hongkong. The seconding of Captain G. M. James, The Buffs, whilst he is studying at the Staff College, brings Captain C. L. Porter in on the establishment. Captain Porter has been attached for some time to the 1st Battalion at Aldershot. He was recently at the Military College.

BOXING AT THE CITY HALL.

SATURDAY'S BIG FIGHT.

The Theatre Royal was packed on Saturday night on the occasion of Bill Lewis' last appearance in the local prize-ring before his departure for Australia. For days before it had been confidently anticipated that an excellent fight would be put up by Bill Lewis and "Battling" Simms, of the U.S.S. *Wilmington*, for the welter-weight championship of the Orient and it is gratifying to record that the most sanguine expectations of local sportsmen were realized in their entirety on Saturday night. The fight was, as usual, arranged by Mr. R. H. Whittaker and some of the preliminary bouts were excellent in their way but the drawing-card was beyond question the fight between Lewis and Simms, and it speaks volumes for the organizing capacities of Mr. Whittaker when the fact is stated that there was not a single seat to be had after a certain hour. The greater portion of the spectators proved extremely orderly, but it is regrettable that Saturday night's proceedings should have been marred by continued and persistent remarks of a decidedly ungentlemanly nature by certain persons, who, fortunately for the audience, were soon put out by the policeman on duty and it is to be hoped that this desirable practice will be observed at future fights, as the unscrupulous behaviour of these undesirable persons are unquestionably not only exasperating to the fighters but prevent the audience from following the fight with anything like continuity. Messrs. Kelly and Bond were the time-keepers, Capt. Groves-Raines, 2nd Buffs, was the referee in the main event, and Mr. J. Devenny decided the preliminary bouts. Mr. W. Lochrane acted as announcer.

The first item was a six-round contest of two minutes' duration between Gr. Lochrane, 87th Coy., R. G. A., 9st. 12.lbs, and Drummer Bouchier, 2nd Buffs, winner of amateur light-weight competition, 9st. 6lbs. The contest was more or less a sparring exhibition, both men appearing strangers to the art. In the second round the gunner was floored by his opponent with a right on the jaw but rose after the eighth count feeling rather "groggy." The drummer followed up his advantage and easily knocked out his man with a right swing on the jaw.

The second contest was one of six rounds between Gr. Bidbrook, 88th Coy., R. G. A., 10st.—2 lbs., and Stoker Biggins, of H. M. S. *Kent*, winner of the amateur middle-weight competition, 10st. 2 lbs. The stoker from the very outset proved himself a tough fighter. In the opening round he caught the soldier napping and drove a stunning shot on his opponent's jaw. In the second round the stoker treated the audience to an exhibition of what a considerable amount of punishment a man can escape by successful ducking. The stoker again and again tried to punish his opponent but each time the shots failed to find their mark, which seemed to annoy the gunner to an exasperating degree. There was no force behind the stoker's blows but nearing the end of the round he felled his opponent with his right. The gunner took full advantage of the count, which had not concluded when the gong sounded. In the succeeding round, Biggins hit his opponent before a clean break and was warned by the referee. The stoker continued his ducking tactics and bore what punishment he received remarkably well. In the fourth round Biggins was driven to one of the corners but emerged from his predicament unscathed. A right swing by the stoker floored his opponent, who rose at the eighth count. The rest of the bout was more or less even. The fifth round saw a lot of give and take. The gunner lunged with his right in the direction of the sailor's *solar plexus* but the latter managed to avoid the formidable thrust. The last round was fast and furious. The stoker's shots landed with force on his opponent's body but the latter checked disaster with his counter-thrusts. The contest was declared a draw.

The last fight but one of the evening was a fifteen-round contest between Artificer Hudson, M. H. S., *Kent*, 10st. 4lbs., and Gr. Arundel, 88th Coy., R.G.A., 10st. 3lbs., for the middle-weight supremacy of the China Station. The opening of the first bout saw the participants taking measure of each other. The gunner drove a straight shot in the direction of the seaman's chest, the latter retaliating with a right swing to face. The men warmed up to their work at the conclusion of the bout. Arundel was driven to the ropes and had not regained his balance when the gong sounded. In the second round the gunner tried to feint several times but his opponent successfully ducked. The seaman was responsible for some fine foot work, which compelled the soldier to be on the *qui vive*. Each man was going for all he was worth for the other's face. In the next round the seaman was caught napping and received a stiff one on the ribs from his opponent's left. A left jab on the jaw by Arundel followed by another was the only other remarkable performance in this round. The fight was almost brought to an end in the fifth round, when Hudson drove home a heavy right swing on the point of his opponent's jaw, which sent the gunner to the boards. The fallen man took full advantage of the count and was glad to hear the gong sound soon after he had risen. In the succeeding rounds, Arundel forced the pace but was seen to run away from his opponent more than once. Some stiff shots were exchanged before the fight ended, and the contest was declared a draw.

Before the commencement of the above contest, Seaman *Willis*, of H. M. S. *Astrea*, issued a challenge to the winner of the contest for $1,000 a side. The challenge was greeted with cheers by the audience. Sergt. Piggott, of the R.G.A., challenged Willis or any other man for any sum that might be put up.

LEWIS *vs.* SIMMS.

The main event of the evening was placed last on the programme and was a twenty-five round contest between Bill Lewis, middle-weight champion of the Orient, and "Battling" Simms, the coloured man from the U.S.S. *Wilmington*, for a $1,000 purse and a side-bet of $1,000. Lewis tipped the beam at 141 lbs. while Simms', weighing-in registered 150 lbs. and the latter accordingly forfeited $125 to Lewis in conformity with one of the conditions. Both men looked in the pink of condition and were loudly cheered on entering the ring. In the opening round both men confined themselves to taking the other's measure and each was determined to give away as little as possible to the other. Several clinches and glancing blows were the sum-total of the first round, no hard blows whatever being exchanged. The second round was a repetition of the first, Lewis sticking to his man, who was confined to his corner and was mainly on the defensive. In the following round, Lewis brought into play his formidable right and was able to plant some stinging blows on his opponent's face, which would have proved destructive to any other visage but that of Simms, on whom the shots had apparently little effect. In the fourth round, Lewis slipped and fell but was up on his feet instantly. Lewis drove home a right uppercut which seemed to tell on his opponent and, still confining the latter to his corner, followed with a straight drive with his right, Simms saving himself from further punishment with good foot work. In the fifth round, Lewis led with a right swing. Simms tried to retaliate but missed. In the next round, the coloured man suddenly brought into play a series of quick right uppercuts, which seemed to puzzle his opponent, and Simms had decidedly the better of this round. The seventh round saw a change in tactics and Lewis received his opponent's right on the point of the jaw just as the gong sounded. The next few rounds saw both men hitting hard, Simms chiefly trusting to his short right uppercuts. By the time round No. 18 was reached, the marine's face was in a swollen condition, his left eye being badly damaged. In this round Lewis led with a left hook on the jaw but in the next round Simms took the aggressive with a right on the point of the jaw and matters stood fairly even at the conclusion of the bout. In the twenty-second round, Simms planted a tremendous right swing on his opponent's jaw, which sent the latter to the boards, but before he had time to realise what had happened, the smaller man was up on his feet and showered a series of blows on his opponent with telling effect. By this time the audience had already formed conjectures as to who would be the winner and they cheered spontaneously when, at the conclusion of the last round, the referee announced that Lewis was the victor. Throughout the fight, the coloured man treated the audience to a series of grimaces and other mannerisms which highly amused the spectators but nevertheless Simms' fighting was throughout characterized by a cleanness which was thoroughly appreciated. Lewis fought with a cool courage which was intensely admired. More than one person was heard to remark at the conclusion of the fight that it was by far the best fight he had seen in the Colony. It was a fight to a finish.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

DRUG SEIZED ON "CHIYO MARU."

Those women who made use of the ladies' lounging-room on the *Chiyo Maru* on that vessel's recently ended trip from the Orient were not aware that hidden within the cushions on which they reclined and secreted behind the walls of the room were almost 200 tins of opium, valued, at a most conservative estimate, at $5,000 (gold). It was not until a corps of searchers, headed by Customs Inspector C. J. Benniger, ripped open the upholstery of the room yesterday afternoon, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of 5th ult., and tore down the partition walls of the place that the valuable character of the unlisted cargo was discovered.

That yesterday's seizure will be but the first of many to be made on the *Chiyo Maru* was the expressed opinion of the men engaged in the search yesterday. The number of hiding places found on the *Siberia* last month and the total value of the drug which was finally discovered is pointed out as an example of what may be expected during the latest search. On the *Siberia* opium was discovered in the life preservers, water coolers, within the piano in the ladies' cabin, secreted in the toes of rubber boots in the forecastle of the vessel and in hollowed-out places in the spare masts. To-day a systematic search will be made of every hole and corner on the *Chiyo Maru*, and the inspectors are confident that before it is ended the total value of the opium found will exceed that of the drug located on the *Siberia*.

PRICE OF OPIUM RISING.

The hop fiends of Chinatown—and those who indulge in the drug in the many "joints" outside of the Oriental quarter—are getting desperate at the lack of the means to indulge in their vice, and the price of the drug is steadily mounting every day. The tremendous profit which is to be made out of the drug when it is once safely landed here is what caused such frantic attempts to smuggle it in, as was discovered yesterday by the Government agents.

A tin of opium can be purchased in the Orient for about $4, but by the time it gets here its value has enhanced several fold. A month ago the market value here of the tin purchased in China for $4 was from $10 to $15. With the number of seizures which have taken place recently and the consequent loss to the smugglers of the expected profits, the value of a tin was set yesterday at from $35 to $50, and even in excess of this, should there be much difficulty in disposing of it. For this reason the smugglers can afford to have nine-tenths of their cargo seized and still make sufficient profit on the balance, if it is only landed safely, to well repay them for their trouble and danger.

SEIZURES WILL BE DESTROYED.

The opium seized yesterday was taken to the Government stores, where it will be kept until instructions are received from Washington to destroy it. It will not be sold, because of the law which prohibits its sale in this country, but will be destroyed by acids as soon as the instructions are received.

There was a rumour around the Mail dock that "Chick" Wallace, the alleged head of the opium ring on the Pacific Coast, was an interested spectator of the seizure on the *Chiyo Maru* yesterday. There was a man around the dock who, upon being questioned by the customs officials, said his name was Wallace, but he was not identified as the alleged head of the smugglers' combine. Wallace is said to be here from Los Angeles, and to have found a hiding place in China-town, from whence he is reported to direct the operations of the gang.

RECENT SEIZURES ON CHINA LINES.

January 13th—Opium to the value of $10,000 is found in various parts of the steamer *Siberia*.

January 14th—More opium is discovered on *Siberia* in water coolers, life preservers and in the piano in the ladies' cabin. Value of this day's haul, over $1,000.

January 17th—Inspectors find 25 tins of the drug in hollow posts on the *Siberia*.

January 18th—More of the drug discovered in rubber boots in forecastle of the *Siberia*.

February 4th—Cans of opium to the number of 195 are found hidden in the cushions and walls of the ladies' lounging-room on the *Chiyo Maru*.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

STATEMENT IN THE JAPANESE DIET.

Mr. Uchida, Head of the Shipping Bureau in the Department of Communications, gave some interesting information on the 16th ult. to the Shipping Subsidies Committee in the Lower House. According to the *Japan Mail*, he assigned three principal reasons for the unprosperous condition of the Company. The first was the trade depression which prevailed in America in 1908, the year during which the bulk of the Company's losses were incurred. The second was the boycott in China, which operated on both sides; and the third was the Company's attempt to run an independent line to South America. Mr. Uchida further explained that the Company's project of carrying oil in bulk, for which purpose they have fitted their steamers with large tanks, had proved a failure owing to unforeseenable conditions in the market; and further that the building of the large steamers now on the San Francisco line had not been justified by events. Asked whether the Company had not violated the law by paying dividends while it was really incurring losses, and then proclaiming its actual condition when it received a subsidy from the State, Mr. Uchida said that he failed to detect any violation of the law. He put the total losses of the Company at Yen 850,000.

SALE OF WEST POINT GODOWNS.

SPIRITED BIDDING FOR RECLAMATION PROPERTY.

At noon on Monday, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, two lots of valuable leasehold property at Kennedy Town were put up for sale by public auction. The first lot is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 263 and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 24th June, 1887, at a Crown rent of $136 per annum, area 12,235 square feet or thereabouts, and is used for godowns capable of producing a monthly rental of $500. Bidding was very keen for this lot which was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Choy Shui Woon for the sum of $62,100, the first bid having been $40,000.

Lot 2 is the property registered in the Land Office as Sections A. B. C. D. and E. of Marine Lot No. 126 and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 24th December, 1865, at an apportioned Crown rent of $78.30 per annum, area 8,620 square feet or thereabouts, and is used for godowns capable of producing a monthly rental of $440. The first bid offered for this property was one of $50,000. It was run up by spirited competition to $59,500 at which price it was bought by the same purchaser as the previous lot.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

BUFFS *vs.* NAVAL YARD.

14th inst.

This interesting final match took place on Saturday afternoon in the presence of thousands of spectators. The game was an excellent one and furnished the spectacle of a keen contest to the large crowd present. The Buffs was short of one of their fullbacks, Ruler, and another replaced him. This little change weakened the team slightly. From the very start a strong wind was blowing across the field and greatly hampered the progress of the game and was also responsible for many a shot to go wide.

The teams were as follows:—

Buffs:—Black (Goal), Cloke and Baldry (Backs), Dare, Wren and Cooper (Half-backs), Downs, Brewster, Taylor, Ryan and Barker. (Forwards).

Naval Yard:—Ryall (Goal), J. C. Joughin and Harding (Backs), Anderson, Brown and Macey (Halfbacks) Wilks, Watkins, Read, Sullivan and Dalziel (Forwards).

The Yarders won the toss, and chose to defend the Golf Club side goal. Taylor put the leather in play for the Buffs, and the ball was soon taken away by their opponents, but the Yarders took it down to their opponents' grounds and Watkins had a try which Black cleared well. A few more attempts were then made which went too wide. The Yarders now had a good chance with the ball in Dalziel's possession when the whistle went for an off side by Watkins. This free kick was well placed up the field, from where Taylor took the spheres to the Yarders' goal. Harding made no hesitation and secured the ball from the former, which he centered and the leather was soon seen at the Buffs' territory, where a shot was tried, which Cloke cleared to a corner. This was taken by Wilks with no result. The Buffs now had their turn and a good many attempts were made to send the ball through Ryall. He was at the right place every time and defended his citadel well. One powerful attempt was made by Taylor but the goalkeeper repelled it and was brought to the ground for a little while *hors de combat*. Sullivan now took the ball, ran past a good few players and was on the point of scoring when Dare rushed up and disconcerted him. The game now on till half time with both teams pressing hard, and no scores made.

On resuming play, the Yarders soon drove the ball to the opponents' goal, and many shots were tried which Black cleared every time. At this stage play was a bit wild, and many fouls resulted. The ball was, subsequently, passed to Taylor who made a rush with it up the field and centred it to Brewster who sent in a stinger which was well cleared by Ryall. Another attempt was tried at the cost of a corner. This also proved fruitless. Many tries were made and some looked as if they would place certain goals, but Ryall made a good few lucky saves. In the end he gave a couple of corners. They made no damage. The Yarders now had a turn at the Buffs' goal and in attacking it Watkins was badly injured while taking the ball up. He was carried out of the field and the Yarders played with ten men till the finish. Things now looked promising for the Buffs, yet handicapped as they were, the Yarders resisted the Buffs' challenge. The whistle went for time with the result a draw; *nil* all.

Some suggestion followed as to the advisability of playing extra time. This the Yarders did not want to do, as they had only ten men. They were at last compelled to play in accordance with the rule, which lays it down that, in case of a draw extra time not exceeding fifteen minutes each way should be played. Extra time was then played but it was productive of no result, as the match ended as before. *nil* all.

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

London, March 10.

The New York correspondent of *The Standard* states that the belief prevails in well-informed circles that, under cover of the most correct diplomatic dealings, negotiations between the United States and Japan, and incidentally Russia, regarding trade conditions in Manchuria are approaching a somewhat serious stage.

The gravity of the situation consists in the conviction that Japan does not intend to allow traders equal rights in Manchuria and is carrying out a pre-determined policy favouring Japanese commerce on every possible occasion. The United States Government is resolved that American commercial rights shall be protected at all costs.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

The *New York Times* in a long article utters warning to Japan.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, says that the situation is officially regarded as intense, and adds that financial circles believe it to be erroneous to conclude that Japan cannot afford war. *The World* asserts that an American has secretly obtained Japan's war plans, which by a division of the Japanese fleet, provide for the closing of the Pacific to the United States fleet. The plans also embrace a land expedition to the United States, the aim of Japan being, it is alleged, to break the United States' supremacy in the Far East.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* learns from Mukden that commerce, which has hitherto been dull in consequence of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, is now showing remarkable signs of revival. A reaction against the boycott has set in, and cereals have gone up in value in proportion to the increased purchasing powers of the people. But if the embargo on the export of cereals should become general, it will badly affect the revival of business.

THE DALAI LAMA.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes under date 2nd inst.:—

The Dalai Lama has certainly played a conspicuous part in contributing to the entertainment, if not to the gaiety, of nations during the past ten days. In Peking he has been the chief subject of interest for a week, which is rather more than a priest should expect in this diplomatic centre. Moreover additional interest has been given to the Tibetan situation by the many side issues that have manifested themselves at unexpected moments. Of course the Dalai Lama, when he was here a year ago, became personally acquainted with all the foreign Ministers, and as there are many Lamaists in Peking one would naturally have expected that some of these people would have kept him in touch with passing events. But apparently he knew very little about Peking's movements; for as soon as the Chinese expeditionary force crossed the borders of Tibet the Dalai Lama sent a special messenger to Peking bearing dispatches for the Ministers of Great Britain, America, Japan, Russia, Germany and France. Each missive was addressed personally to the Minister—and the one intended for America's representative was addressed to Mr. W. W. Rockhill. Mr. Rockhill, it appears, was pleasantly impressed by the Dalai Lama. He thought the Dalai was a shrewd person with more than the average amount of intelligence; whereas many of Mr. Rockhill's confrères failed to discern any trace of ability in the Yellow pontiff.

The Lama messenger arrived in Peking eleven days ago and delivered his messages without attracting any special attention. Nothing was said to the Chinese Government about the matter and, of course, the Ministers and their people took elaborate care to keep the news from the group of journalists, who make regular rounds of the Legations in search of news. The diplomatic body then referred the matter to the Home Governments and waited calmly for instructions. In the meanwhile, however, the journalists got wind of the affair and they might have precipitated the revelation, if they had not sympathised to some extent with the Dalai—but they did sympathize with him and they also remained mute, believing that the Chinese Government was still in the dark. Then came the news of the rush of Chinese troops towards Lhasa and the flight of the Dalai Lama towards the Sikkim frontier, and his successful entry into India escorted by thousands of admiring Sikkimese. At this juncture an enterprising Grand Councillor obtained news of the Dalai's appeal to the Powers and a special meeting of the Council was called. H. E. Lu Hai-huan took a pessimistic view of the matter, saying that China might lose Tibet. The Dalai Lama was entering India and Britain might think it necessary to restore him to power. That would mean, continued Lu Hai-huan, a force of British troops being sent to Lhasa to restore order—perhaps to remain there. For the second time in his life the Regent took the bull by the horns, for in a manner almost identical with the dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai, the Regent sprang to his feet, and seizing pen and paper, wrote out the Dalai's dismissal. "That will end it," he said. "Now he is no longer Dalai Lama."

It has not ended the matter, however, for the Chinese Government is beginning to realize that it has converted an administrative incident into a serious diplomatic question, which only the active aid of Britain can enable them to quell.

After the Regent's hasty action it became necessary for Britain to enter into negotiations with China; for the peace of the Indian frontier was imperilled. Accordingly Mr. Max Müller visited the Waiwupu on Friday (selecting the regular day for Ministers to attend the Foreign Office in order that no notice should be taken of the visit). Reuter's exaggerated telegram had then come to hands, and it formed a convenient pretext for the visit. The Waiwupu, represented by Na Tung (for H. E. Liang Tung-yen contracted a sudden illness that laid him up for a few days), replied suavely next day that the force consisted of 2,000 men; that it was sent to Tibet because China felt her power weakening as a consequence of the Dalai Lama's intrigues and opposition; that the force would merely act as police; and that there would be change in the interior administration of Tibet, China had acted, apparently, more in sorrow than in anger, and one could scarcely refrain from a mental censure of a priest who gave such trouble to the kindly suzerain power.

With the Dalai Lama safe for the time being, the Chinese troops having pursued him with a rigour that justified the term "police" right to the Sikkim frontier, the aspect of the case changed somewhat. The transformation was partly due to the intelligence of the Dalai; for not feeling certain of a favourable reception in India, he announced on the frontier his intention of proceeding to Peking in order to lay his case personally before the Emperor. Incidentally it may be remarked that if he really intends to visit Peking he certainly possesses more grit than is supposed; and otherwise, from India he will be free to travel where he wills. If he stays there, the Government must pension him, give him suitable quarters, and guard him; while it is also under the obligation of preventing him from indulging in any form of intrigue.

By this time the general opinion of the Powers who were not directly interested in the matter was that China had made a serious blunder in not having discussed the matter with Britain, Russia and Japan; because Britain and Russia have many Lamaist subjects and Japan, in addition to being directly interested in the abstract matter of Buddhism is bound to support Britain in all matters affecting the Indian frontier.

Japan accordingly made representations to China on the subject, pointing out wherein she was an interested party, and to what extent. China had made the situation acute by indulging in hot-headed action. It then leaked out that China had known for some days about the Dalai Lama's messenger and the contents of his dispatch. "The Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg, moreover, learned that the Dalai had made overtures to Britain and Russia. Accordingly our messages last night gave the additional details which had been held over in a vain attempt to smooth the stony path of the Dalai.

Further news of his travels in India is awaited here with interest, especially by the Chinese authorities, who are in a state of some anxiety just now.

THE *Batavia Nieuwsblad* hears that the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company which works the oil fields in East Sumatra will distribute a small dividend for 1909—about 30 per cent. The directors say that the prospects of 1910 are brilliant enough to make good the disappointments of last year.

THE General Traffic Agent of the C. P. R. Co. received word on the 11th inst. from his Yokohama office advising the receipt by them of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of India* (which left Hongkong for Vancouver on the 26th ult.) The message was despatched at 9 p.m., the 10th instant, when the vessel was 1,400 miles from Japan. The Captain reports all well, and that they were experiencing fine weather.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Laying of the Foundation Stone.

Addresses by SIR HORMUSJEE MODY, the Governor, and the Chinese Provincial Delegate.

GREAT CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. H. N. MODY CREATED KNIGHT BACHELOR.

16th March, 1910.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering numbering about two thousand persons, and which included every section of the cosmopolitan community of Hongkong, the foundation stone of the Hongkong University was laid with imposing ceremony this afternoon by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of the Colony. For the function four stands were erected on the site of the future University building on an extensive piece of land granted free to the committee by the Crown. The site is at the junction of Bonham Road and Pokfulam Road, and is easy of access from Queen's Road. The stands were for the accommodation of the officials and visitors. To provide access to the official platform a temporary roadway with an easy gradient was cut on the hillside leading from Bonham Road. The platform was fronted by a tall matting structure after the style of the triumphal arches with which the streets of Hongkong have been ornamented in the past on the occasion of royal visits to the Colony. The Union Jack and the Yellow Dragon flags floated to the gentle breeze from the masts at the top of the stand which was decorated with coloured bunting and pot plants. The floor was carpetted in red. The grand stand was erected on the southern or higher slope of the hill; it was a very immense structure and the crowd of between twelve and fifteen hundred spectators, Europeans and Chinese, ladies and gentlemen, were accommodated on the gallery under the expansive roof, surmounting which were also displayed the national flags of the two friendly nations whose subjects have so harmoniously collaborated towards the success of the project. The Chinese section of this stand had a yellow floor carpet, while the European was covered with red cloth. On the Pokfulam side of the spectators' stand was erected a sort of a bamboo kiosk where the Band of the Rajputs, under Bandmaster C. T. Coke, took up their position and discoursed pleasing selections in the course of the afternoon. The only other stand was that for the senior students of the schools giving a secondary education in the Colony. Want of accommodation prevented an invitation being extended to all the students to be present on this historical occasion *en masse*. Those of the privileged students who could not be accommodated in the special stand lined the roadway in double files and presented what may not be inappropriately styled the guard of honour for His Excellency the Governor on his way, with his suite, to the official platform.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

A few minutes before 4 p.m.—the hour appointed for the commencement of the function—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard arrived. He was escorted by Capt. N. Simson, private secretary, and with His Excellency were Sir Felix and Lady Semon. The Governor was met at the gate by Mr. H. N. Mody, the munificent donor of the University building to Hongkong, and the members of the University Committee comprising the Hon. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Sir Paul Chater (honorary treasurer of the Committee), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, Mr. C. Clementi, The Bishop of Victoria, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education). Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart was unavoidably absent through indisposition.

The Governor's arrival was signalised by the Regimental Band striking up a few bars of the national anthem. Led by Mr. Mody the members of the General Committee conducted His Excellency to the platform in front of the stone square at the base of the clock tower in the main building of the Hongkong University. Besides the officials connected with the scheme there were on the platform His Excellency Wei Han (Director General of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Imperial Section), representing their Excellencies Chang Jen-chun, ex-Viceroy at Canton, and present Viceroy of the Liang-kiang, and Yuan Shu-hsun, Viceroy of the Two Kwang; Taotai Wei's secretary; Captain Wu, representing Admiral Li Chun commanding the Kwangtung Naval Forces; Colonel Chang, representing the Canton Tartar General; Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni, His Lordship Bishop Merel of Canton, H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Capt. Heathcote, A. D. C., Flag-Capt. Cayley representing H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, Commodore H. Lyon, R.N., and Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The members of the Chinese Sub-Committee of the Hongkong University including Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz, Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, Mr. Yung Chiu-po, Mr. Wong Fa-nung, Mr. Lo Sut-po, Mr. Ch'an Cheuk-hing, Mr. Lai Kwai-pui, Mr. Ch'an Lok-chun, S. W. Tso, Chau Shiu-ki, Sin Tak-fan, Wong Leung-him and Mr. Yung Him-pong took their seats in the Grand Stand. Among other leading residents present were noticed the members of the Consular Body, Mons. G. Liebert (France), Dr. E. A. Voretzsch (Germany), Herr K. R. von Wiser (Austria-Hungary), Mr. J. J. Leiria (Portugal and Brazil), J. W. C. Bandow (Denmark), Chev. Z. Volpicelli (Italy), Mr. T. Funatsu (Japan), Mr. F. D. Barretto (Mexico), Mr. J. H. de Reus (Netherlands), P. H. Tiedemann (Russia), and Dr. W. A. Rublee (United States); representatives of the British and foreign warships in port and officers of the local garrison. Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Headmaster, Queen's College; Archdeacon Barnett, St. Stephen's College, His Honour Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., His Honour H. H. J. Gomperiz, Messrs. M. W. Slade, K.C., T. F. Hough, W. Wakeman, Rev. Bro. Christian (Director, St. Joseph's College) Rev. Bro. Cornelius, Rev. Spink and Miss Spink, Hon. Com. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, J. H. Kemp, P. P. J. Wodehouse, S. H. Michael, A. Mackenzie, A. H. Ough, A. Bryer, Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rev. Fr. Noval, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim, E. D. G. Wolfe, Rev. Fr. Monnier, Mr. J. L. de Selavisa Alves and Miss Alves, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Colonel Bayard, L. W. C. Bonnar, Dr. J. W. Noble, E. Jones Hughes, Geo. Hastings, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dennys and Miss Dennys, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, B. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, Frank Smyth, R. M. Dyer, M. S. Sassoon, D. Dorabjee, H. R. Tooker, Rev. T. W. Pearce, E. Jones Hughes, A. E. Griffin, A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy, Mr. J. H. G. Mody, R. Pestonjee, C. S. Gubbay, J. R. Wood and A. O'D. Gourdin.

The ceremony was opened with an address by Mr. H. N. Mody, the donor of the building.

MR. H. N. MODY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. H. N. Mody said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I ask Your Excellency "to well and truly lay" this Stone, it will be well that I should crave your indulgence for a few moments, in explanation of how it was that I came to make my offer of this building, the erection of which is to-day commenced by this ceremony. As a young man the advantages of education were unfortunately not within my reach, and I have to-day at my advanced age to confess myself "No Scholar." Throughout my long life I have daily realized all that I have missed for want of a sound education, and it was with the idea of in some measure providing for others what I was myself denied (Applause) that I determined to offer to erect at my own cost a building which should bring within their reach those educational advantages which I have myself so greatly missed; and I may say that I was much encouraged thereto, by a conversation I held one day on the subject with one, whose absence from among us to-day no one deplores more than myself, sure though I am, that though absent in person, she is with us this day in spirit, I refer to Lady Lugard, (Applause) herself a keen educationalist, who took great interest in my scheme, and who before leaving Hongkong expressed to me the assurance that it would arrive at a successful issue and the hope that Sir Frederick Lugard would, before his departure on leave, lay, as he is now about to do, the foundation stone of this University. (Applause). I need hardly say that it was very gratifying to me to find my proposal so cordially received and accepted. But the mere erection of a building, though admittedly of the first importance, is not in itself sufficient to accomplish so vast an undertaking, as the establishment of a University, and the scheme must undoubtedly have fallen through but for the untiring perseverance and personal efforts of His Excellency the Governor, whose zeal in furthering the scheme has undoubtedly been of immense assistance in bringing to a successful issue, (Applause) and to him I, personally, and the Colony, in general, owe a deep debt of gratitude. (Applause.) As I have already said the establishment of a University means more than the mere erection of a building; it requires funds for its proper equipment and furnishing as well as a capital wherewith to carry on its good and useful work, (and that by no means a small one), and it is due to the large heartedness and generosity especially of men like Mr. Scott, of Messrs. John Swire and Sons, (Applause) who, by the large sums subscribed by his firm and his sister companies, has proved to us how fully he realizes the future advantages to our Colony whose needs he knows so well, of such an institution as this University, and who by coming forward so promptly started the ball rolling so successfully—and to such corporations as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, such firms as Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., the Sassoons and others, both in Hongkong and in the homeland, far too numerous to mention here, whose ready support and generous contributions have given us so much money for this purpose, that we are today able to make a start in the erection of the necessary buildings It must not be thought, however, that what I may describe as the English subscriptions, generous and magnificent as they were, (Applause) would in themselves have been sufficient to provide the large sum required for the Endowment Fund, which was needed before the University could become an accomplished fact; and had it not been for the princely liberality of our Chinese friends headed by His Excellency the late Viceroy of Canton, (Applause) who took a great personal interest in the scheme, subscriptions throughout China proper, and from Chinese friends of the project in the Straits, Saigon, Australia and elsewhere, the idea must yet have fallen through for want of funds indeed I may say that at one time it looked very much as though it must so come to nought for want of support, but in spite of cold water thrown on the idea from some quarters, the difficulties experienced by myself, and those who had the scheme at heart, we were not to be discouraged. I personally was more than pleased to extend the limit of time I had originally fixed for the collection of these needed funds for a further period of six months, and it is most gratifying to me to see, by this ceremony to-day, the scheme now an accomplished fact, (Applause.) May it please the Almighty to permit me to see the building duly completed and successfully started on its useful work. (Applause.) If you will open the Souvenirs in your hands you will see a picture of the building as it will appear when completed, and the fact that its erection is under the care of so well known a firm of architects as Messrs. Leigh and Orange, is in itself a sufficient guarantee that you will have a building truly worthy of so important a Colony as this, (Applause) but if you need any further such guarantee I give you mine—(Applause,) that they are instructed to spare no expense in making it so worthy. That the establishment of this University here in Hongkong must have a very beneficial effect on the political, as well as the commercial, relations of this Colony with China, I am convinced. By the opportunities for a sound education it will afford, it cannot fail to attract to us the sons of wealthy and influential Chinese from all parts of China, many of whom to-day send their sons to seek their education in the distant Universities of England and America, for want of such an institution as this nearer home. These young men must necessarily in time become imbued with Western methods and ideas, which they will carry away with them at the end of their course of study, and which, remaining with them throughout their lives, must be of lasting benefit not only to themselves but to those with whom they come in contact and over whom they exercise the influence of their position as the gentry of China. And, further, the parents themselves may well be expected to visit their sons here during their student days and thus a mutual knowledge and common interests will be promoted; and if by the gift of a building such as this I shall have been in some way instrumental in bringing about such a happy state of affairs it will be but little for me to have done for a Colony wherein I have spent so many years of my life. (Applause.) Last but not least I must pay a tribute of gratitude to the committee for the work they have done, and to our honorary treasurer—my friend, Sir Paul Chater—(Applause,) whose interest in the scheme from its inception has been unremitting, and who has done so much and so well in raising the needed fund. I will now ask Your Excellency to receive at the hands of Mr. Bryer, of the firm of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, the gold trowel with which to lay this Foundation Stone, and I hope that you will accept the same as a trifling memento of the occasion. (Loud Applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency, replying to Mr. Mody's address, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We are, I think, justified in regarding as an historic occasion in the annals of this Colony the laying of the foundation of the building which the generosity of Mr. Mody has presented to this Colony for a University The ceremony is emblematic of the project. Just as a foundation stone is but a small item of the great structure which will arise upon and around it, so the beginnings of this University which we are inaugurating are, I am convinced, but the nucleus of what will come day be a great and beneficent institution whose proportions will transcend and exceed our scheme of to-day as much as the completed building will transcend and exceed this small and comparatively insignificant block of granite.—(Applause). Mr. Chamberlain—(Applause)—whose name is spoken with affection and admiration throughout the Over-sea Dominions of our Gracious King, called himself a missionary of Empire and bade us "Think Imperially." Let us exercise our Imperial imagination in regard to this University and not confine our view to the horizon of the immediate present. We are forging a link in the chain which binds us in friendship and goodwill with the great Empire on whose confines this Colony is situated. (Applause). We are endeavouring not only to afford the highest educational facilities to the citizens of Hongkong, but to hold out the hand of friendship and to assist China to educate her sons without exposing them to long exile and the risk of denationalisation by sending them to Europe and America. Shall we by so doing create skilled rivals to compete against ourselves? I refuse to believe that men of the British race have come to be afraid of competition,—(hear, hear, and applause.) or that we are so short-sighted as to think that our own interests may be prejudiced by leading the way in the development which is bound in any case to take place in China. The justification of the British Empire is in its results. So long as it stands for impartial justice, so long as its aim is to raise and to educate the peoples who are subjects of our King, or who are contiguous to his boundaries for so long will it prosper, and no longer. It will pass away, as other Empires have passed away before it, but I believe that history will record of it that it was founded on something higher than territorial conquest or national aggrandisement—it was founded on the respect and the affection of all the races which composed it, and that its effect has been to bring to them increased prosperity and higher standards of life. It has happened to me in past years that I have been the humble instrument by which the confines of the Empire were enlarged in some directions.—(Applause). Those days are past. It is no longer an age of acquisition in which we live, but an age of development. "Peace has its conquests no less than War." And if this Colony becomes, as there is every prospect of its becoming, the centre of educational progress in South China, you will have achieved a nobler extension of the principles which underlie the British Empire than any which accompany territorial expansion—(Applause). Already this scheme has had a beneficial effect even before its birth. We welcome here to-day the delegates of the Viceroys of Nanking and Canton.—(Applause) —who are here on behalf of the rulers of two of the most important Provinces of China to bear witness by their presence to their grateful appreciation of the value of this project, and the extent to which it has already tended to cement friendship and to unite the leading men in China in a common effort for a common cause with ourselves. The Government of Peking by its subscription no less that the communities of Canton, Amoy, Saigon, Penang, Newchwang, Wuchow and Australia bears the same testimony. Nor will the University confer benefits on Chinese alone. Its doors are open to all races, and I hope that British and Portuguese and Indians and many others will be found among its graduates. (Applause.) After many alternations of hope and of misgiving the combined efforts of Chinese and British have succeeded in bringing this project into the region of practical feasibility. To-day it takes shape though we still require larger sums to make it an assured success. Its future will require not less but greater effort than its inception has cost. Mr. Mody has told us that he has given instructions that the material of the buildings is to be of the very best. (Applause.) It is even more important that the personnel of the organisation should be of the very best. Its staff must not only be men of the highest qualifications but they must be men actuated by enthusiasm, men like those who have carried through a similar undertaking at Khartoum founded in memory of Gordon, where on the very scene of the cruelties of slave-traders and the oppression and misery of ages, a centre of British education stands on the threshold of the desert and trains its students to carry light and healing into the darkest places of Africa. (Applause). It is my belief that the graduates of the University, its Doctors of Medicine, its scientific engineers and its trained administrators will exert an influence which is unmeasurable in the future among the 400 millions of China's population. They will be "Missions aries of Empire" in the highest sense—sent out to spread the benefits and blessings which practical education confers, not, I trust, with distorted conceptions and theories of government antagonistic to the established order of their country, but imbued with that genuine patriotism whose only aim is to make their country better and greater and to share with others the benefits they have themselves received—(Applause). My conception, then, of this scheme is that it shall stand as a proof that the citizens of a British Colony are not engrossed solely in the pursuit of wealth, that they realize the obligations which lie upon them to extend to subject races and to neighbouring and friendly peoples the benefits which the energy of their forefathers have conferred upon themselves. That Hongkong shall lead the way among the Crown Colonies is proving anew that the British Empire is not merely a vast trading corporation but has still the sacred fire of enthusiasm which is content to cast its bread upon the waters without looking to immediate gain, assured that it will return after many days. Mr. Mody of his generosity has provided you with a souvenir of this occasion in the form of a memento setting forth in detail the objects this University has in view, and I will ask you to endeavour to find time to peruse this pamphlet and to acquaint yourselves with the facts it sets forth. In the anticipation that you will do so I will not recapitulate its contents but there are two particular points in it to which I will invite your special attention. One is that the training of character and the provision of moral instruction is placed in the forefront of the objects in view; safeguards are improved by insisting that the students shall reside in approved hostels or in the University itself under the close supervision of the staff and by the provision of playing fields and the residence of the masters amongst the students. By this means and by the selection of the very best men for the staff, together with collateral assistance of the Chinese gentry and of various associations and missions we hope to ensure that the best possible tone and feeling shall exist among the undergraduates, and that the University shall never be open to the reproach that it provides a secular and materialistic education to the neglect of what is infinitely more important, character and integrity and a high standard of life. (Applause) In the second place, I will invite your attention to some of the letters printed in the second appendix and especially to the remarkable analysis of the scheme by His Excellency Chan Jen-Chung. His Majesty's Government have so far as I know without precedent founded a permanent scholarship and in addition to the letters printed I know that many of the leading statesmen of England are greatly impressed with the efforts which this Colony is making, and cordially appreciate the great potentialities of this project. You will see that His Gracious Majesty himself, who is ever the first to recognise the far-reaching possibilities of a great scheme, has directed that the holders of scholarships under the Imperial grant shall be called "King Edward VII. scholars" as a mark of his personal interest. (Applause.) He did not wait to confer this recognition until the University was actually opened and an assured success; he identified himself with it while as yet our efforts were incomplete in order to encourage and support us. Now that we have reached the stage of laying the foundation stone His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give a further token of his approval and it affords me the very greatest possible pleasure to read to you this telegram which I have received from the Secretary of State with instructions that I was to keep it secret until to-day:—

"His Majesty has been pleased to approve that Mr Mody be appointed Knight Bachelor. Letters Patent will be issued in due course. I concur in your proposal to announce the honour at the laying of the foundation stone of the University. A simultaneous announcement will be made in the United Kingdom.

"(Sd.) CREWE." (Prolonged Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will, I am sure, all desire me to express on your behalf as well as on my own, your most hearty congratulations to Sir Hormusjee Mody on the honour conferred upon him by the King. (Prolonged applause.)" His public benefactions culminating in this great undertaking which owes its inception solely to his thought, have well deserved the honour. Long may he live to enjoy it and to see this university, the assured success which his generosity deserves. But though Sir Hormusjee Mody is entitled to first place on the roll of the founders of the university there is another gentleman, Mr. Scott, senior partner of the firm of Messrs Butterfield and Swire, to whom the success of the endowment fund is chiefly due. At a time when the prospects looked dark and hope of success appeared to be dim the firm of Taikoo on Mr. Scott's initiation came forward with a splendid gift of £40,000,—4½ lacs of dollars and turned defeat into victory setting an example which stimulated generosity in others. (Applause.) Hardly less welcome was the donation of $100,000 by His Excellency Chan Jen Chun at that time Viceroy of Canton which was conveyed to me with hearty expressions of interest in the scheme. (Applause.) Their princely gifts of great generosity by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Mr. Ng Li Hing and many others have rendered possible the function of to-day. But if there are those both British and Chinese whose means enabled them to come forward with regal gifts there are yet others to whom the fund is not less indebted. Probably there is no one who appreciates better than myself the immense amount of spade work which has been entailed and the unwavering courage and pertinacity which has been exhibited by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and his colleagues on the sub-committee for collecting funds and by Sir Paul Chater, the treasurer. A scheme of this kind is not brought to a successful issue without immense effort and to no one are the thanks of the Colony more abundantly due for personal unceasing efforts than to those gentlemen. Now, Sir Hormusjee Mody, I have to thank you for the beautiful trowel you propose to present to me and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, I gratefully accept this as a souvenir of this occasion, of which however I shall require no tangible and visible object to remind me. It is now my pleasant duty to lay the foundation stone with heartfelt wishes that this university may prove to be a great power for good as we anticipate that it will, a bond of friendship between this Colony and China, and an outward and visible sign of the development of Imperial conception in this Colony (Loud Applause).

THE TROWEL.

Mr. A. Bryer, stepping forward, handed Sir Frederick Lugard the gold trowel in a teakwood case as a souvenir of the memorable occasion from his firm, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, civil engineers and architects. The trowel was specially designed by Mr. Bryer and is a beautiful piece of workmanship illustrating the Chinese jeweller's art. The handle is of ivory and a dragon's head in gold connects it with the blade. The dragon holds in its mouth the crossed flag of England and China. Engraved on the gold blade are two other dragons whose tails taper to the sharp end of the blade, their heads facing that of the large dragon and all the three represented as if making for the large opal ball set in the centre. The dragons' eyes are set in jade. The inscription on the trowel reads:—

HONGKONG
UNIVERSITY.
This
Foundation
Stone
was laid by
H. E.
Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
16th March, 1910.
This Building is Erected and
Presented to the Colony by
H. N. Mody,
A Parsi Gentleman,
50 Years Resident in Hongkong.

With the trowel, H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard spread the mortar on the square stone bed which was placed at the base of the main or clock tower of the building when completed. The stone was then lowered into position, under Mr. Bryer's personal direction. Receiving a mallet from the same gentleman, His Excellency tapped the corner-stone with it.

His Excellency the Governor then said: I declare this foundation stone well and truly laid, and I invoke the blessing of Almighty God on the future of this University and the object for which it stands.

Replicas of the trowel in silver were presented by Mr. Mody to Taotai Weihan for H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Liangkiang and late Viceroy of the Liangkwang, and to H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, the present Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

The Band of the Rajputs thereupon played the National Anthem, the large assembly standing up meanwhile.

Into a receptacle in the stone was deposited a large bottle which contained Hongkong silver and copper coins and also a copy each of the daily newspapers printed in the Colony including the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With the papers was placed also a copy of the Souvenir Memorandum describing the origin and development of the Hongkong University project and which was distributed to the visitors this afternoon.

Cut into the stone was the following inscription:—

This Foundation Stone
was laid by
His Excellency
Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
16th March, 1910.
This Building is Erected and
Presented to the Colony by
H. N. Mody,
A Parsi Gentleman,
50 Years Resident in Hongkong.

H. E. TAOTAI WEI HAN'S ADDRESS.

H. E. Taotai Wei Han, the Viceregal delegate, also spoke. His Excellency said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Mody, Members of the Council of the Hongkong University, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of His Excellency Chang Jen Chuen, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, and His Excellency Yuan Hsu Hsun, Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, who are unfortunately prevented by State affairs from being present on this auspicious occasion, I deliver a message of cordial goodwill and sincere sympathy in your great undertaking, (Applause). I am charged by Their Excellencies the Viceroys to extend to the workers who have brought into the sphere of practical politics a University for Hongkong and South China the genuine appreciation and co-operation of the people of the Two Kwong Provinces. Further, I am charged to state that it is the profound wish of their Excellencies the Viceroys and people they have the honour to represent that the great institution which promises to spring from the seed now being sown will thrive to blossom with abundant and continued success, and will rapidly spring to lusty maturity and become a tree of knowledge from which all good and no evil may emanate—good both for Hongkong and the great Empire of China. Geographically Hongkong is a portion of China, and what makes for the good of one part must naturally reflect profitably upon the whole country. It is a universal axiom that the man who can make two blades of grass grow where only one thrived before is a worthy citizen, but how much more valuable to the world at large is the country which can ensure the growth of such a tree of learning as is to-day being planted? China ever has been and always will be a home of study; the nation has not, of course, developed and pursued the line of march taken in the West. It has steadily plodded along its own particular footpath, conceited, as it were, with its ancient classics, to attain what, according to its own lights, was best for it, but the time has come when closer commingling with the outer world merits a change in the character of study as well as in the method. Foreign countries are prone to blame, if not censure, China for backwardness in adopting modern sciences. She does not deserve such blame. China is a vast empire, which, centuries before the European nations evolved from the barbaric state, possessed her schools and her regulated system of civilisation. That system was eminently suited to her needs up to a certain point, just as the primitive standards of life, and the "might-is-right" system of feudal days in Europe suited the people who then existed. Change came to the outer world just as it came and is coming to China. The rapid advance of modern scientific knowledge, the utility of inventions to ameliorate the conditions of the masses and promote the betterment of States, are having their effect not only upon one nation but upon all, and China is one with others that feel the impulse at their hearts to acquire what is best of the numerous world-changing advances in scientific, industrial, political, and social life. No one recognises more than the Chinese themselves, however, how necessary it is to proceed slowly, and cautious statesmen will always hesitate before committing their country to reforms which might plunge the vast masses of the Empire into chaotic turmoil. If the masses are made ready for the acceptance of innovations by previous cautious preparation any new method of making life easier may safely be introduced, but until then the wise man is he who will be sure that his steps are measured by his strength and ability to cover the distance to his destination without possibilities of distress or discomfiture. It is for this reason that a University in Hongkong is welcomed by the Chinese. It will be a near-by tree of knowledge from which the leaves of learning may easily be plucked and passed from hand to hand among the people of the Southern provinces of China: it will afford the grateful shade of erudition to the young men of China who may not be able to go further afield for it; and it will by its benefits, swiftly convince the still unconvinced among the Chinese that education is a mighty factor in promoting national greatness, and the only fulcrum that can be used with any chance of success in levering the people as a whole to the plane of enlightened and progressive life that should be lived. For these reasons a University in Hongkong is appreciated and supported by the thinking section of the Chinese, and Their Excellencies the Viceroys join with that section of their countrymen in wishing lasting good and future greatness to the University, as well as sound and enduring good from it to Hongkong and China. Particularly do Their Excellencies contribute their meed of gratitude to those who agitated so long for the establishment of a University, to the excellent philanthropist, Mr. H. N. Mody, who made the institution possible; to all those who contributed funds, and last and not least to His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, whose vigorous and untiring zeal has contributed so much to the consummation of the idea. (Loud Applause.)

Group photographs were taken by Mr. Mee Cheung of the Governor in the act of laying the stone, and of the members of the General Committee and the officials.

At the conclusion of the proceedings,

Mr. S. W. Tso proposed three cheers for His Excellency the Governor, which were given with great vim and vigour.

Dr. Ho Kai moved that three cheers be given for Sir H. N. Mody, the new knight, which were furnished in great style.

A "tiger" to both the distinguished gentlemen closed the ceremony.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

A whole set of plans, showing the general site, elevation and sectional drawings was on exhibition at the grounds. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bryer the plans were explained in detail to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

GENERAL SITE.

As is already known the site is on a piece of Crown land granted by the Government at the junction of Bonham and Pokfulam Roads. It comprises an area of about ten acres in extent. It fronts Bonham Road getting up from which and in front of the terrace facing the main block of building is a croquet and bowling lawn. Away on the west will be the principal's residence with detached quarters and a tennis lawn on the northern slope. The Gate Lodge will be to the west of the Principal's residence on Pokfulam Road, besides which there will be two other entrances to the west and east, respectively. Higher up to the west of the lodge will be located the anatomical laboratory for which an appropriation of 5,000 square feet has been made. Above the main block an extensive area of 63,750 square feet, or one and one-third acre, has been set apart and will be devoted for the purpose of a playing-field. Two professors' residences and quarters are designed to occupy positions east of the field. Ground for proposed extensions embracing an area of 6½ acres has been reserved for future requirements.

THE ELEVATION

shows a magnificent building, which will be one of the most prominent on the Island as seen from the harbour, having three storeys—the basement of 13 feet, ground floor 16 feet, and first floor 15 feet. The main, or clock, tower will be the most imposing part of the structure having a height of 112 feet from the basement floor. Besides the clock tower there will be four corner towers which enhance the general effect of the architecture. In technical language the building is described as of the Classic Renaissance style; it will be finished in brick, stone, and cement plaster.

BASEMENT PLAN.

Entering from the porch on the basement is a hall leading to the staircase. On either side of the hall will be located the lavatories and conveniences with an intervening counter dividing two spacious apartments for hats and coats, the dimensions of each of which are 29′7½″ by 19′5″. A store—39′7½″ by 19′ 3″—and provision for accommodation for caretaker—28′ 7½″ by 35′ 0½″—both right and left of the central block about complete the basement plan, with the exception of two small rooms at each of the two extreme ends of this part of the building.

One of the first requirements which the architects have had to provide for even before the University proper is in full working order is the engineering workshop and laboratory in two separate detached buildings with provision for future extension.

On the

GROUND FLOOR

is a library lounge, with space for library on either side of the staircase measuring 29′ 7½″ by 40′ 6″. On the west wing is a physics lecture room 40′ by 20′; a physics laboratory 29′ by 40′ 6″ and a chemical laboratory of the same dimensions. The chemical lecture room has a floor area of 41′ 9″ by 28′ 6″. There is an intervening space between the latter room and the medical library museum (25′9″ by 16′) for a staircase for attendants. The hall retiring room adjoins the museum. The professor's room is in the northwest corner with the dark room next to it.

But the feature of the ground floor is, without a doubt, the great hall which is of palatial dimensions, being 80 feet long by 50 wide with a gallery over. To the right and left of this hall of magnificent proportions will be two courts each 40′ 7½″ by 52′ 8″. The drawing office—70′ 6″ wide and 20′ deep is in the front portion of the building on the east side, the professor's room and store occupying the north-eastern extremity. The engineering laboratory divides the drawing office from the lecture hall which is separated by a dividing wall from the mathematical lecture room. There is an attendant's stairway in this wing also similar to that on the western section. The registrar's office and committee room make up the rest of the special apartments on this floor. A spacious verandah answering the requirements of the climate is provided right round the building and corridors furnish the approach to the various rooms within.

THE FIRST FLOOR

plan is designed to contain eleven rooms in all besides a spacious gallery. On ascending the stairs, the first room overlooking the green lawn is the professors' sitting hall. The western wing contains the pathological laboratory, a large room measuring 30′ by 41′ 3″. Next to this is a class room the floor area of which measures 40′ by 20′. The physiological laboratory is rather larger, being 41′ 0¾″ deep and 29′ 9″ wide. Leading off this room is a small store with a professor's room at the corner. The biological laboratory which is 40′ 8¾″ by 29′ 9″ is in the centre, and at the rear is the biological lecture hall which will have a floor space 41′ 6″ by 29′ 3″. As on the floor below a stairway is provided at the rear for attendant's use. A large flat roof completes this section of the building. The eastern wing is similarly planned and contains the following apartments:—Lecture room 30′ by 40′; class room 40′ by 20′; lecture room 29′ by 40′; lecture room 29′ × 40′; and lecture room 41′ by 29′. As on the opposite wing staircase and lavatory accommodation are provided. The verandahs and corridors on this floor are identical with those on the floor below.

THE PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE

will be of two floors—a ground and a first floor—with detached quarters connected to the house by a bridge on an iron column. The ground floor has three large rooms—study, drawing and dining rooms, besides the hall. The pantry is at the rear. The floor of the porch and verandahs will be laid with English glazed tiles, while the pantry will have an impervious floor of Deep Water Bay tiles.

The first floor contains four bed rooms and a passage. There will be two bath-rooms, while the verandah extends across the whole width of the house.

In the quarters there are a kitchen, coolie room, coolie kitchen and latrine on the ground floor, the amah room, hot store and lumber room will be on the first floor.

PROFESSORS' HOUSES.

The two professors' houses are of the semi-detached style. The description of one applies to the other in every respect, as they are identical, in design and construction. The drawing room is entered from the hall. At the entrance from the porch a door leads into the dining room from the drawing room. The house at the western side has a verandah for the whole depth of the house, and it will be laid with English tiles.

On the first floor two bed-rooms, in front of which is a whole length verandah, face the harbour. Dividing the front from the rear rooms is a passage, to the right of which is a third bed-room. The bath room and conveniences adjoin this latter room. The ground floor verandah is duplicated on the first floor and stretches from end to end of the building.

The quarters are in a detached structure and is connected by means of a bridge with the houses.

As already mentioned the other house is like that just described in every detail, excepting that the verandahs are located, as they must be, at the opposite end of the house.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

The Souvenir Book of the occasion presented by Mr. H. N. Mody at the grounds this afternoon contains a historical memorandum, by Sir Frederick Lugard, of the University scheme brought up to the 18th March, 1910. In the sixteen foolscap pages of print His Excellency gives a perfectly comprehensive review of the movement which fructified to-day from its very inception. The following brief extracts will serve to give a very good idea of the project to those who may happen not to have kept themselves informed of the various stages in the progress of the scheme which was brought to such a happy and successful issue this afternoon.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME.

The idea of establishing a University in Hongkong was advocated by the *China Mail* and others in 1905, but it remained till recently a mere pious aspiration of an entirely nebulous character. In the winter following Sir Frederick Lugard's arrival in the Colony, speaking at a prize-giving at St. Stephen's College (December 1907) he alluded to this ambitious project and expressed the hope that it might before long take shape. Shortly afterwards Mr. H. N. Mody intimated to him privately that he had read his remarks with great interest, and was prepared to erect the necessary building at a cost of $150,000, and to give $30,000 towards an Endowment Fund.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

At the time that this offer was made, there was already on foot a project for enlarging the scope of the Hongkong College of Medicine. This Institution had been founded in 1887, under the style of the College of Medicine for Chinese, for the training of Chinese students in Western medicine, and after 20 years of patient work it was incorporated by Local Ordinance in 1907 under the new name. It seemed to His Excellency that the two projects—the University and the new College of Medicine—might be advantageously combined.

MEETING OF RESIDENTS.

On March 18th, 1908, he convened a meeting of a large number of the principal residents in Hongkong and informed them of what had occurred. He said that as head of the Government he must make it quite clear that the revenues of the Colony could not undertake any responsibility for carrying this project through, and though he was ready to recommend to the Secretary of State the gift of an adequate site for the purpose, and though, if it succeeded, the Government would necessarily be closely connected with its control, he could accept no responsibility on behalf of Government for its maintenance. The University must, in fact, be financially independent, though the Legislative Council might not improbably approve of a grant in aid of its revenue; and he added that probably a sum of about $1,000,000 would be required for an Endowment Fund even if the scope of the University was restricted to two or three Faculties only. It was decided at that meeting, after recording their appreciation of Mr. Mody's generosity, to appoint a subcommittee to report what would in their opinion be the minimum staff, and its cost, for the two Faculties of Medicine and Engineering; how far local assistance, to aid the professorial staff, could be counted on; if a school of Law were added later what buildings it would be advisable to erect at once; and what sum would be required for maintenance and Endowment.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee consisted of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., chairman, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Atkinson (P.C.M.O.), Hon. Mr. Chatham, C.M.G., (D.P.W.), Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., Dr. Wright (Headmaster Queen's College), Dr. Thomson (secretary, Medical College), Mr. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) and Mr. Turner (C.E.) They presented a report on September 25th, 1908.

FURTHER MEETINGS HELD.

Further meetings were held at Government House on October 29th, November 11th and 18th, 1908, to discuss this scheme, the essential feature of which was the immediate commencement of the buildings, and the location in them of the Technical Institute and Medical College which together enjoyed an income (from Government grants, fees of students and endowments) of $24,000—as a nucleus of the University. Mr. (now Sir Henry) May, Colonial Secretary, expressed doubts, supported by estimates prepared by the Director of Public Works, as to whether the design for the University buildings, which had been prepared by Mr. Mody's architect, could be erected for the sum promised by Mr. Mody. That gentleman thereupon undertook to erect the building, whatever its cost, but would not be responsible for furnishing or equipment, or for any donation to the Endowment Fund, if the buildings exceeded the total of $180,000.

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The committee, which the general meeting had proposed should be appointed to deal with this project, was nominated in January, 1909, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Chairman, The Governor (Sir F. D. Lugard), Members, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), the Colonial Secretary (Sir F. H May), the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Thomson), the Director of Public Works (Mr. Chatham), the Registrar General (Mr. Brewin), the Director of Education (Mr. Irving), Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., (Hon Treasurer), Mr. Mody, Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and Mr. Clementi, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. Turner and Mr. Lau Chu Pak joined later.

CHINESE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Chinese members submitted the names of about ten leading Chinese gentlemen to act as a sub-committee for the purpose of raising funds, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ho Kai (senior unofficial member of Council) with Mr. Tse as secretary. They were addressed by the Governor at the first meeting on February 15th, 1909. The sub-committee made a careful translation into Chinese of an appeal written by the Governor, and printed 10,000 copies at their own expense for circulation. They had weekly meetings and submitted various proposals which were considered by the committee, and they formed corresponding committees for raising funds outside the Colony.

HOW THE FUNDS WERE RAISED.

In the meantime considerable progress had been made with the endowment fund. The Chinese not only of Hongkong, but of various other places had come forward with generous subscriptions, including one of $200,000 from the Viceroy of Canton, and the prospect of ultimate success was practically assured by a splendid gift of £40,0000 from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and allied firms on the initiative of Mr. J. H. Scott, senior partner of J. Swire & Sons, whose generosity entitles him to be considered as joint-founder of the University with Mr. Mody. The Secretary of State notified his approval of the grant of the proposed site and cordially approved of the project, which the China Association also warmly supported. The Viceroy of Canton (H. E. Chang Jen Chung), who exhibited great enthusiasm for the scheme, issued an official Manifesto inviting subscriptions towards it, and setting out the grounds upon which he considered it to be a benefit to China. Sir Robert Hart wrote in commendation, as also did the Governor of the Straits Settlements, the Governor of Macao, and the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

The Government of China made a grant to the fund, while the Chinese communities of Canton, Saigon, Newchwang, Amoy, Penang, Waichow, and Australia, added their subscriptions to those of the Hongkong Chinese community, and finally the British Government intimated that the Imperial Exchequer would provide £300 per annum for scholarships for British subjects, and that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct that holders should be called King Edward VII scholars, as a token of his personal interest.

PLANS OF BUILDING APPROVED.

A seventh meeting of the committee was held on December 13th when Mr. Mody's generous offer was unconditionally accepted, and a site plan of the buildings signed by Mr. Mody and by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee, was deposited in the custody of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Committee accepted the conclusions of the sub-committee as regards the site, the number of students for whom provision should be made, the location of the residential quarters, etc., and in view of the large amount collected for endowment they decided that the erection of the buildings might commence forthwith.

TAIKOO CHAIR OF ENGINEERING.

They also decided that, subject to the concurrence of Messrs. J. Swire and allied firms the Faculty of Engineering in the University should be called the "Scott Chair of Engineering" in recognition of their generous donation to the Endowment Fund. Mr. Scott has since intimated the desire of his partners and himself that the name "Taikoo" should be substituted for "Scott."

PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

The foundation stone was laid this afternoon, and it is hoped that Mr. Mody's undertakings will be completed by the end of the year 1911 and that the University may be opened early in 1912. The anatomical laboratory is not included and will be built separately, and completed simultaneously. The cost of the students' quarters may, if necessary, be provided by a loan, which (if guaranteed by the University) should be obtainable at 4%, but Dr. Ho Kai is confident that the amount required will be subscribed locally when the time comes. Mr. Brewin's sub-committee estimated the number of students in the first year or two at seventy, of whom probably a considerable number—if not the majority—will be provided for in hostels. It is therefore proposed to build only one block—accommodating fifty-six students—at first. The capital cost including furniture and fittings (exclusive of the masters' rooms) is estimated at $69,500, and the maintenance including lighting and current repairs, &c., at about $1,800. The charge to students, if the building is provided from funds subscribed, will be about $32 per annum or, if rent of quarters is included, about $78.

Sir Hormusjee Mody.

KING EDWARD'S RECOGNITION.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

16th inst.

One of the happiest incidents of the proceedings at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Hongkong University this afternoon was the announcement by His Excellency the Governor that the King had been graciously pleased to confer on Mr. H. N. Mody the title of Knight Bachelor. The official statement was entirely unexpected, and Mr. Mody stood amazed while the great assemblage cheered themselves hoarse over the honour which, as the Governor himself said, and as most others will echo, was thoroughly deserved. Not only was the King's recognition of a worthy citizen a welcome indication of His Majesty's interest in this distant out-post of the Empire a pure bolt from the blue but the Governor himself stated that he had been commanded to keep the honour a secret until the last moment. What is more, His Majesty telegraphed that the news would appear in the *London Gazette* and in Hongkong simultaneously.

Sir Hormusjee Mody was visibly overcome when the Governor spoke of the King's message. A friendly word of praise by his old friend Sir Paul Chater scarcely restored him. He bowed repeatedly when the words of the telegram were read out while the plaudits of his friends resounded in the sunshine.

The words of His Majesty's message are given in another column, but here it may perhaps be better to quote the new knight's expression of thanks.

Sir H. N. Mody said, in a voice so choked by emotion that he could hardly be heard two yards away:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentleman,—Before we depart from this assemblage, I have to thank His Excellency the Governor for the information which he has conveyed to me just now, and for the honour which has been bestowed upon me by His Majesty the King and Emperor of India (applause). Sir, I cannot find appropriate words to express my deep gratitude for the little I have done for this Colony. I feel His Majesty has rewarded me for little that I have done. Now I ask Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty my thanks and gratitude and loyalty to His Majesty—(loud applause). I thank Your Excellency for the kind words uttered for me and I shall always retain those golden words in my memory. I thank you again (loud applause).

At the close of the ceremony Sir H. N. Mody was surrounded by friends who desired to congratulate him on the high distinction which had been specially conferred on him by King Edward.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

FRENCH WANT WITTE TO HEAD NEW BAND WHICH WILL OPEN UP MANCHURIA.

The directorate of the new Russo-Asiatic Bank, formed by the amalgamation of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Banque due Nord, has asked Count Witte, the former Premier, to accept the presidency of the institution.

The financial strength of the bank is in French hands, and this element is pressing strongly for the removal of the Czar's embargo against Count Witte entering business life, the Czar's permission being necessary for any member of the Council of the Empire to engage in private commerce. The Czar refused last year to allow Count Witte to become president of the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade, but there is a possibility that he will now be allowed to accept the new post.

The president of the Russo-Asiatic Bank will be the chief personal factor in the Manchurian problem, for the band has taken over the Eastern Chinese Railroad and other assets created in Manchuria by the Russian Government before the Japanese war.

UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

THE MEETING AT OXFORD.

A meeting on behalf of the united Universities scheme for a University for China was held on February 20 in the Examination Schools, Oxford, after the University sermon. About 600 members of the University were present. The Vice-Chancellor (the President of Magdalen) was in the chair and was supported on the platform by a number of heads of colleges and other distinguished members of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, in opening the meeting, said that it gave him great pleasure to see the keenness which had brought together such a representative assembly in the University. He had now for some 18 months been a member of the committee for the scheme, and though his official duties prevented his doing as much in the matter as he would otherwise have wished to do, he knew that the scheme was in able hands and would, no doubt, meet with the success it deserved.

Canon H. S. Holland said that he felt the scheme to be one of the most vital matters with which he had been recently brought in contact. As for the need in China itself he must leave Lord William Cecil to speak from his first-hand knowledge, though the main facts were clear to all who had eyes to see. He would wish to emphasize rather the character of the solution presented by the scheme. The plan for a University which should be directed to the teaching of the best knowledge of the day, but should combine with that a moral, critical, and spiritual atmosphere which would make it possible for its students not only to be good scholars but good men—this was clearly an attempt in the right direction. Especially striking did it seem to him to find an instance on so large a scale of co-operation between men of the most widely differing views without any sacrifice of principle. He himself held that many of the things about which men differed most were the things that most mattered; it was impossible to believe that the deepest differences between honest and intelligent men were really about trifles. At the same time, argument was immensely desirable, and although it could not be attained by sacrifice of principle, it could equally never be attained without mutual understanding and, so far as possible, co-operation. It was because he held that this scheme, by its system of separate colleges and one University, so strongly stood for this that he felt that, apart from any gain to China, this would be the greatest gain to all who took part in it.

The Principal of Mansfield (Dr. Selbie) said that he felt with regard to the scheme very strongly all that Canon Holland had said. He was convinced that the unselfish spirit of co-operation for a great cause was that which was going to solve the most serious educational and other difficulties of the present day. It was because they turned their eyes backward instead of forward and inward instead of outward that they saw so differently and produced so disastrous results. East and West, each had lessons to teach the other, and it was because this scheme provided the means for such a conjunction of elements into a harmonious whole that he urged its claims.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, who was the next speaker, said it was a great satisfaction to be able to speak to such a large and interested audience on a subject which he had so much at heart. When the committee of the scheme asked him this time last year to take the draft to China and make inquiries and arrangements with reference to it on the spot he was not certain as to either its reception there or its future progress. All doubts, however, were immediately dispelled when he reached China. Everywhere the idea met with the warmest welcome, and at Peking and Hankow committees were formed to make arrangements for its carrying out in those places. It was approved, not only by Europeans engaged in education in China, but also by a large number of the Chinese themselves in both official and private positions. At Shanghai he was entertained by 13 foreign-trained young men who gave him much helpful information and commended the scheme most warmly, and when he was lately given an interview by the late Minister, Chang Chi-tung, that distinguished Conservative concluded his discussion of the matter with the words, "Who could but approve of such a plan?" The need for such a solution of the present educational crisis in China was recognized on all hands—indeed there could be no question for any one who considered the numbers of Chinese who were at present receiving education out of their own country simply from lack of such an institution at home. These young men, the future leaders of a quarter of the human race, were at present receiving, often, especially in Japan, under the worst moral conditions, an education in Western science without the aids which in a country such as China counteracted materialistic tendencies. They were losing all the higher sides of civilization, and coming merely to aim at and attain a mechanical efficiency which would make them and those whom they led the greatest of dangers, not only to the rest of the world, but to themselves—would make them incapable of accomplishing anything valuable for either. If these men were to be taught in the ways which would make for peace and civilization, they needed teaching in all the higher, as well as the more practical, branches, not only of Western but of Chinese learning, and this teaching must be received under conditions which would make for the formation of character and ideals. This, he was convinced, could only be supplied by such a plan as that which was laid before the public in the University for China scheme. If, however, this scheme were ever to be able to do this most necessary work, it needed the widest and the strongest support. He urged those present to aid the cause by making it known to other friends in the vacation and helping to collect the needed assistance in every possible way.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor.

COTTON YARN.

ACTIVITY IN JAPANESE MARKET.

The cotton yarn market has shown some activity during the past few days, it having previously been checked by the decline in silver. The advance in the price of cotton has rendered it difficult to buy stock for the spinning mills, which have been forced to partially suspend the operation of spindles, confining their work to the production of yarn for contracts. Yarn dealers, who have been uncertain as to the outlook of the market, have now started buying in anticipation of higher prices, and about 5,000 bales changed hands between Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, the market again becoming active. Cotton weavers in Japan are experiencing difficulty on account of the low price of their goods and the high price of yarn, and any further advance in price of yarn will add to their difficulties. The demand for yarn in Japan is falling off but owing to the smaller stock, dealers are now inclined to purchase, and the market has an upward tendency. The prices agreed upon for business done on Friday and Saturday were Y132.50 for 16's of the Kanegafuchi mill, Y131.50 for 14's, Y128.50 for 12's, &c.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE "CLEVELAND" PARTY.

FIRST CONTINGENTS OFF TO CANTON.

15th inst.

The second party of American tourists, comprising 756 ladies and gentlemen, arrived at Hongkong from Japan last night on board the steamer *Cleveland*. Throughout the day the city was alive with the American visitors who were doing the sights of the city. Contrary to all expectations the Viceroy of Canton has removed his objections to the visit by the party to the Southern capital when his Excellency learnt that the tourists would be broken up into contingents of not exceeding a hundred at a time who would visit Canton. The erroneous impression was got abroad that all the seven hundred odd visitors would invade the city *en masse*, whereas in reality the project contemplated the splitting up of the party in groups. Two contingents left for Canton this morning; both consisted of 100 members each. They left by the *Kinshan* and *Fatshan*, respectively. A third contingent of 25 members will leave by the *Heungshan* to-night.

The schedule for the rest of the week is as follows:—

16th inst.—8 a.m. *Kinshan*, 100 members.
8 a.m. *Honam*, 100 members.
10 p.m. *Fatshan*, 25 members.
17th inst.—6 a.m. *Kinshan*, 100 members.
8 a.m. *Heungshan*, 100 members.
18th inst.—3 a.m. *Kinshan*, 100 members.

Among the *Cleveland* party is Mr. Charles H. Koster, who is taking a trip round the world in order to interest people in the New York, World's Fair, to be held in 1913, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the Island of Manhattan by the Dutch. Mr. Koster states that the Japanese have shown considerable interest in the proposed 1913 Exhibition at New York, which will be international in the widest sense.

RECEPTION AT KOBE.

The party had a magnificent reception in Japan. As the steamer passed off Wada Point about 6 a.m., on 4th inst., says the *Japan Chronicle*, fire-works were discharged at the harbour works by the Municipality in honour of the occasion. After undergoing quarantine inspection the vessel steamed into the harbour, casting anchor at about 7.30 a.m. Mr. Kajima, the Mayor of Kobe, accompanied by two Aldermen, proceeded to the "Cleveland" on a launch to receive the guests on behalf of the Municipality. The party landed at about 8 a.m. A large number of people, including aldermen, members of the Municipal Assembly and Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the visitors at the American hatoba. A bevy of girls from the Kobe Jogakuin and students from other schools were also assembled at the landing place. The party was then divided into two bodies one staying in Kobe to see the sights, and the other proceeding to Kyoto *vid* Osaka.

The Kobe contingent proceeded by jinrikisha to Nanko Temple, the Daibutsu at Hyogo, Suwayama, and Nunobiki waterfall. A number of students of the Kobe Higher Commercial School acted as interpreters to the party. At Suwayama, the party was served with refreshments and presented with picture postcards on behalf of the city. Fencing and *jujitsu* displays took place at the Butoku-den in honour of the guests.

The second contingent, on landing at the American hatoba proceeded direct to Sannomiya Station, leaving by a special train for Osaka at about 9.30 a.m. At Osaka, where they arrived at 10.15 a.m., Mr. Goto, Deputy-Mayor, welcomed them on behalf of the city. Mr. Hirayama, a municipal interpreter, addressed the party in English. A visit was then made to Osaka Castle, in the company of twenty students of the Osaka Higher Commercial School, who acted as interpreters. Along the route cheers were frequently heard from the Japanese, which were heartily responded to by the visitors. The jinrikisha in which the latter rode were decorated with small flags representing Japan and America. After a visit to the Osaka Mint, the Tenno-ji and other places of interest, the party left for Kyoto yesterday afternoon.

INTERPORT POLO.

HONGKONG *vs.* MANILA.

On Monday afternoon at the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, the last Interport Polo match took place, under American rules and resulted in a win for Hongkong. This match was to have been concluded last week, but owing to the state of the weather it had to be put off till yesterday. A large gathering of spectators witnessed the match. Major-General Broadwood acted as referee.

The teams were as follows:—

Hongkong—1, Lieut. Green; 2, Captain Bell; 3, Mr. Davidson; 4, Mr. J. Johnstone.

Manila—1, Captain Mitchell; 2 Lieut. Swift; 3, Mr. Bowditch; 4 Lieut. Armstrong.

Both teams were very evenly matched. At the opening stage of play the Manila team made an attempt to score at the start, but the shot went too wide. The Hongkong men then got possession of the ball and passed it to Johnstone who made a dash up and scored the first point of the game for the Home team. Soon after this Mitchell equalised. Before the first chukka ended each team made a good attempt to score which went too wide. The whistle then sounded with the score Hongkong 1; Manila 1.

In the second chukka play was similar to that of the first. Both teams tried hard to score with no results. Hongkong 1; Manila 1.

Manila played up in the third chukka, and Bowditch scored their second goal which put them one up. The Hongkong men now did their best to equalise, but got beaten by their opponents. At the close of this chukka the visitors made a foul and half a goal was deducted off their score, and the game stood Manila 1½; Hongkong 1.

The home team bucked up in this chukka and scored twice in succession, once by Davidson and the other by Johnstone. Hongkong 3; Manila 1½.

At the opening of the fifth chukka the home team had things pretty easy and Johnstone made a couple of attempts which he missed, and at last he made an excellent drive and scored the fourth goal for Hongkong. The Manilaites had a good opportunity now in front of goal but Johnstone made no hesitation and drove up hard and saved a narrow shot. At the end of this chukka, Hongkong scored another point, the honours of which fell to Davidson; putting the score to Hongkong 5; Manila 1.

The last chukka was very similar to the first, and each team could only score one goal. Armstrong scored for Manila and Johnstone for Hongkong. The final scores were Hongkong 6; Manila 2½.

ST. ANDREW'S GYMNASTIC CLUB.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

Last night at the Volunteer Headquarters the above club held a gymnastic competition for a medal presented by Mr. Spink. The competition was a very keen one and was largely attended. Mr. F. A. Biden kindly acted as judge. Exercises on the parallel bars, horse and ladder were gone through. The result was:—

1. G. Witchell ..... 52 points.
2. J. E. Chunyut ..... 51 points.
3. S. Baker ..... 48 points.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

15th inst.

The seventh ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office, St. George's Building, at noon, to-day, to receive a statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1909, and the report of the general managers and consulting committee and to elect a consulting committee and auditor. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presided. There were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (consulting committee), Messrs. C. F. Carvalho, J. A. Jupp, T. E. Pearce, W. D. Jupp, A. H. M. da Silva, W. H. Wickham, O. Baptista, A. O. Lang, W. A. Dowley, and W. G. Darby (general manager).

The General Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission we will take them as read. I much regret that the results of the year's working are not more favourable. The falling off in revenue is due almost entirely to want of local orders for sawn wood, and for some months now we have been unable to keep our saw mills fully employed. Another unfavourable feature in the accounts is the very heavy but unavoidable items of Exchange. All our expenditure in Borneo is incurred in Singapore currency while the greater part of our output of timber is disposed of in China, and the amount I refer to ($46,980.00) represents the cost incurred during the year of laying down funds in Borneo to meet current disbursements there. In the existing circumstances I cannot hold out any hope that this charge is likely to decrease, though we are doing our best, and with some success, to introduce our wood in other markets where they are not subject to the fluctiations of Exchange. Our shipments to such markets during last year come to over 75,000 cubic feet. With a view to our extending such shipments we took advantage of an opportunity which presented itself last year to open an office of our own in London and Mr. Wheeley, our late general manager, has been appointed our agent there. Our total output of timber continues to increase and we are in a good position to take advantage of any improvement in trade. The various assets of the company have all been well kept up during the past year and are in good order and condition, but you must bear in mind that most of our property is held in Borneo and is of a kind which is subject to the influences of a tropical climate. Our policy therefore of continuing to write down such assets as much as possible is one which, I trust, will commend itself to you. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question.

There being no questions,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. E. Pearce seconded.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. A. Jupp moved the re-election of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne to the consulting committee.

Mr. Dowley seconded.

Agreed.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected auditor on the motion of Mr. A. O. Lang seconded by Mr. W. H. Wickham.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application to-morrow.

This concluded the business.

A SOLICITOR'S PROTEST.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

16th inst.

Befor Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning, the case again came on in which Kwan Yuk Chin, a well-dressed Chinaman, was yesterday charged with alleged perjury supposed to have been committed at the Police Court in the course of certain proceedings on the 13th December last. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. F. P. Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship—What is your position, Mr. Hett?

Mr. Hett—My position is this. That I wish to enter my protest that the case was heard in my absence. My absence was absolutely unavoidable, as I was engaged at the Supreme Court with regard to Mr. Bryer's *de bene esse* examination, which could not possibly be adjourned owing to his departure from the Colony. I received the charge from Mr. Bowley on the 9th of March accompanied by a letter, in which he said that the charge was to be heard yesterday, so that the charge has been in my hands from the 9th of March.

The Crown Solicitor—The fact is, your Worship—

Mr. Hett—If my friend allows me to proceed—

The Crown Solicitor—Certainly.

Mr. Hett—It must be obvious to your Worship that considerable injustice might have been done to the defendant, as Mr. Hinds knew absolutely nothing of the case. I only ask your Worship to make a note of my protest somewhere. What I am so indignant about is—

His Worship—I don't think you can use the word "indignant," Mr. Hett.

Mr. Hett—I take it that your Worship wished to go on with the case even if the Crown Solicitor agreed to an adjournment.

His Worship—That position did not arise. My chief object is to meet both parties.

Mr. Hett—If I happened to fall down yesterday and broke my neck, it is obvious that your Worship would not have proceeded with the case. My position was exactly the same yesterday. It was quite impossible for me to appear for reasons I have already stated.

At this point, the Crown Solicitor read the letter written by him to Mr. Hett in which he informed Mr. Hett that the charge was to be heard yesterday. He submitted that that Court could not be made subservient to Mr. Hett's convenience because the *de bene esse* examination of a certain party could not be adjourned.

His Worship—Yes, Mr. Hett, the Crown Solicitor and the principal witnesses were here and I don't see how I could have adjourned the case.

Mr. Hett—I understand from Mr. Hinds that the defendant is to be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. As I have a heavy calender to attend to; I ask your Worship to commit the case to the second next Sessions.

His Worship—I'm afraid I've no option, Mr. Hett. It seems to me that you should make an application to the Chief Justice. I've no doubt that the Chief Justice will meet you in the matter.

Mr. Hett—Very well, your Worship.

The Crown Solicitor—The case has been hanging on for a long time and this would have easily been avoided if my friend did not communicate with me to have the case adjourned.

Mr. Hett—No, I didn't. My friend knows perfectly well that I wrote him a number of letters and repeatedly asked him over the telephone to send me the charge, which I saw for the first time on the 9th of March.

The case was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, bail being allowed in the sum of $1,500.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

15th inst.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon, Kwan Yuk Chin, a well-dressed Chinaman, was charged with alleged perjury at the Supreme Court on the 19th January last. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hinds, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the defendant.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the case arose out of the death of a man named Wong Sham Shu, otherwise known as Wong Shi Sham, who was one of the four sons of Wong Fuk Hoi, a gentleman of considerable property at Kau Kong. He died some time ago but prior to his death the deceased applied to the Supreme Court regarding his estate. In those proceedings, deceased was a party and who was also the third son of Wong Shi Sham and was represented by Wong Yuk Shi, the fourth son. He died at Kau Kong and was buried on the 8th September last. On the following day, the defendant, who had been present at deceased's death and funeral, along with a younger brother and two other men came to Hongkong *via* Canton. They reached Canton on the 9th September and left the next day by one of the French night-boats, arriving at Hongkong in the small hours of Saturday morning. The party proceeded to the younger brother's house at 59, Des Vœux Road and stopped there for some days. On the 1st December, proceedings were commenced against the younger brother Wong Yuk Shi on the complaint of Mr. Kemp, Registrar of the Supreme Court, for alleged forgery of the will. In those proceedings, defendant was a most prominent witness and was virtually the prosecutor in the case. Defendant at the Criminal Sessions stated in his evidence that he arrived at Hongkong on Saturday morning and was going to his house at 59, Des Vœux Road. He went on to say that on Friday and Saturday mornings nothing particular was done but on Monday morning Wong Yuk Shi produced the draft of a will in defendant's presence and a conversation took place. Defendant stated that Wong Yuk Shi made a fair copy of the will and nothing was left to be done except the filling in of the name of the testator at the beginning and end of the document. Defendant said that Wong Yuk Shi seemed puzzled as to how he was going to make a fair copy of the signature, but shortly afterwards he saw a fan on which an ode was written by the deceased above his signature. Defendant stated that Wong Yuk Shi traced the signature on the will and then sat to breakfast. Afterwards, he went to Mr. Almada's office, where he produced the will and an affidavit was filed. Subsequently, Wong Yuk Shi filed a petition in connection with the estate and proceedings were at once instituted against him for alleged forgery of the will. At the Police Court, unfortunately for Wong Yuk Shi, his defence was reserved. At the Supreme Court, Mr. Almada was put into the witness-box at one stage of the proceedings and his evidence proved that the whole of defendant's story was false, whereupon the Chief Justice directed the jury to find the prisoner not guilty. Mr. Almada's evidence amounted to this—that on the Saturday morning the will was brought to him by the defendant and locked in the safe by Mr. Almada and on Monday morning Mr. Almada showed the will to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. He proposed to call Wong Yuk Shi, who would inform his Worship that deceased handed the will to him at Kau Kong and subsequently after the funeral proceedings he handed the document to Mr. Almada. The prosecution were not concerned with the question whether the will was *bona fide* or not; but it was strongly asserted by them that the story related by the defendant might have led to Wong Yuk Shi's conviction on a serious charge as the result of an absolute fabrication.

Evidence was called and the case remanded.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING AND INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

A judgment delivered at San Francisco decides that insurance must be paid on the steamer *M. S. Dollar*, of Victoria, B. C., which was seized as a blockade runner during the Russo-Japanese war. The United States Circuit Court at San Francisco gave judgment for $1,500 in favour of the steamer against the Maritime Insurance Company, of London, England, which was one of the insurers of the steamship *M. S. Dollar*, captured and sold as a prize by the Japanese while attempting to run into Vladivostok with a contraband cargo.

The vessel was insured at San Francisco by the M. S. Dollar Steamship Company, and it was expressly stipulated that she was to have a right to run a blockade if necessary. She carried false papers, clearing her for Moji, and it was because of these papers that the Maritime Insurance Company refused to pay the loss when, after the Japanese Prize Courts, she was abandoned by the steamship company to the insurers. The total insurance of $175,000 was divided among several companies.

The Court held that when the insurance company consented to the insertion of the blockade clause it tacitly consented to the vessel adopting any means of disguise necessary.

CATTLE FODDER.

COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

In a report, dated 4th inst., Mr. A. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, states:—Rice Straw.—The present man Chan Wo supplies at 70 cts per picul. This is a reasonable price.

2. Grain.—The Indian fodder costs $4.51 per picul (Exchange Rs. 130 per $100). The price will vary with the exchange. The Indian fodder is good, but I think we could get as good results at a cheaper rate by buying locally. The Indian fodder is a mixture of crushed grains of different kind: maize, barley, peas, wheat, a prepared cake of some kind, grain, etc. This apparently has proved satisfactory on the railway.

I would suggest instead, as being cheaper, a food consisting of rice, bean, broken rice and Newchwang beans chiefly with maize when the price is low. A good quality of rice feed costs about $2.30 to $2.60 per picul, broken rice costs about $3.50 per picul and beans cost $4.50 to $5 per picul. Maize or barley cost slightly less than beans. The staple of the feed I would propose to be rice, bean and broken rice with beans during hard work (about 1 to 2 lbs. per day). Although doing this buying by contract is perhaps not quite the cheapest way still it is very little more expensive and much more convenient and avoids, in a way, some abuses that might come in by buying in the open market. I would therefore suggest that tenders be asked for the supply of fodder and we would do the mixing afterwards. We can judge exactly when tenders come in as to whether the Indian or the local is the cheaper. The tenderer would be asked to supply:—

1. Rice Bran,
2. Broken rice,
3. Barley,
4. Newchwang beans,
5. Maize, per picul delivered.

MAJOR H. L. Kirke, R.G.A., arrived in the Command from Singapore on the 14th instant, per s.s. *Polyphides*, on completion of inspection duty.

MR. E. H. Hinds, of Hongkong, drew a bye in the first round of the London division of the qualifying competition in connection with this season's Amateur Billiard Championship.

MR. A. Lane, A.M.I.M.E., of the Government Fire Department, will leave for England by the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* on the 23rd inst., on vacation leave. Mrs. Lane also leaves by the same steamer.

THE finder of certain papers, of no intrinsic value, belonging to Mr. L. M. Alvares, will oblige the owner by returning them to him at his residence, No. 9, Lower Castle Road. The papers were lost on Monday between Messrs. Sonnet Freres' store and the Post Office.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the export of wheat from Manchuria has been increasing year by year. In 1907 it amounted to 1,700 tons, which increased to 3,125 tons in 1908 and to 7,000 tons in 1909. This year the export is expected to reach over 11,000 tons.

A CHINAMAN was fined $25 at the Magistracy on Tuesday for boarding the s.s. *Ruhi* without the master's permission. When arrested, the man was found in possession of a quantity of silver money and banknotes made up into a bundle.

THE cruiser *Astræa*, Captain Frank E. C. Ryan, China Squadron, will terminate her commission next September. She was recommissioned in that month of 1908 at Colombo, and in all probability will rehoist the pennant in September at the same place for service on the same station.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Atsuta maru*, which left Hongkong for Europe on Wednesday, carried more than 200 Japanese wrestlers, porcelain workers, embroiderers, painters, sculptors, carpenters; paper umbrella-makers, conjurors, &c., who have been engaged by a London syndicate for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

WHERE are the Irishmen resident in Hongkong hiding themselves? This is St. Patrick's Day and yet the "wearin' o' the green" is not particularly conspicuous. Some few individuals mostly Englishmen and Scotsmen sported a "button hole" alleged to be the shamrock, but the Irishmen were out of it. Is this another injustice to Ireland?

THOSE desiring a souvenir of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong University cannot do better than acquire one of the excellent photographs by Mr. Mee Cheung, of 1, Ice House Road. The picture shows Sir Hormusjee Mody, the donor of the building, in the act of addressing the Governor. From the same photographer we have received a photo print of the Samar twins.

MR. Weir, of the Andrew Weir Line of steamers, with Mrs. Weir, arrived by the s.s. *Rubi* from Manila on Tuesday. Mr. Weir will investigate trade conditions in China and Japan before sailing for the United States which probably will be about the middle of May. He expects to spend some time in the United States and then return to England in July, taking a full year to complete the around the world trip.

THERE were a number of convictions obtained at the Magistracy on Tuesday by Mr. C. Hogarth, Chief Excise Officer, for illicit possession of opium. For having in his possession 352 taels of prepared opium at 17, Tung Street, a Chinaman was fined $500 or three months' hard labour. Another man was fined $62 for being in unlawful possession of a certain quantity of opium while a Chinese woman was fined $23 for a similar offence.

PETROLEUM abounds in certain parts of Acheen, and oil fields there are worked by a company in the district of Peureulah, the supplies being most abundant. The oil is worked up by the Batnaafsche Petroleum Company, which itself is an offshoot of the Royal Company. So far as investigations go, Acheen is rich in petroleum but unhappily the disturbed state of the country hinders prospecting.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court on Tuesday, the case was again mentioned in which several actions were brought against Mr. Alex. Almazoff, proprietor of the Salon Cinematograph, for sums due for work done and material supplied. It was stated that the matter was being settled out of Court and a stay of execution was granted. Messrs. Harris and Gardiner appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. L. d'Almada represented the defendant.

A Tokio despatch of 11th inst. says:—Mr. Schiff has explained that his remarks were based upon personal observation, but not upon specific information. He referred, he says, to a coming struggle, but not to war. He simply desired to arouse Americans to the necessity for meeting the situation promptly. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, asserts that no difference whatever exists between the United States and Japan, except in regard to the question of the neutralization of the Manchurian Railways.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 1 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1862; Ordinance No. 2 of 1910.—An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909; Ordinance No. 3 of 1910.—An Ordinance to regulate the Laws as to Oaths; and Ordinance No. 4 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888.

MR. C. S. Gubbay, the head of the local branch of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, was the recipient of a handsome silver bowl with a suitable inscription engraved on it on Wednesday on the occasion of his forthcoming departure for Europe. The presentation was made by the firm's staff and was accompanied with a few well-chosen words wishing the popular Head *bon voyage*, and a pleasant holiday. Mr Gubbay has for some time past held his present position in the well-known firm and is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

THE *Sketch*, of February 9, says:—No matter what class you travel in the train, you hear rubber talked ad nauseam et ad infinitum. It is the same in the city and the suburb; at breakfast, lunch, or dinner, at the intervals in theatre, during the pianoforte solos at a concert, in the card room of the club, and the billiard saloon of the Strand. Rubber, rubber everywhere. The tearing of the boom and consequent deflation of most of the prices is merely a sauce adding piquancy to the excitement. We live for rubber; we positively revel—some people seem positively to wallow in rubber.

A feature of the London County Council elections is the appearance of five women as candidates. Among these are Miss N. Adler, Progressive, daughter of the Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Hermann Adler, D.D., who has been elected for Central Hackney; and Miss Susan Lawrence, Moderate, elected for West Marylebone.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 13th March, 1910:—

	Library	Museum.
Non-Chinese	537	204
Chinese	315	2,691
Total ...	852	2,895

WITH reference to the recent mutiny of the new troops in Canton, a native dispatch says that the Ministry of War, after considering the incident, deems it inadvisable merely to rely on the report of the provincial government in the matter and has consequently made up its mind to dispatch secret delegates to Canton to obtain a true report concerning the disorder.

MESSRS. Siemssen & Co. have sent us some literature connected with the "Remington" Typewriter, for which they are the general agents for South China. Those who have had the handling of these first class machines know their value; and those who do not possess one of these typewriters should visit Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s machinery department where they can be instructed in the working of them by an expert typist.

BEFORE Mr. E. R. Halliday, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court on Monday, two men appeared on a charge of stealing from the dead body of a European named Augustus Dial a silver watch and one five-dollar bill at Cheung Chau yesterday. One of the men was awarded one month's hard labour while the other was sentenced to three weeks' "hard." Sergeant Gordon prosecuted.

OFFICIAL reports from South New Guinea, just made public, give particulars of a naval reconnaissance up the Dappie River, last November. The explorers went inland, until they reached a lake beyond which they sighted the central mountain range running east to west. The tops of several peaks were covered with snow. The southern slopes of the range appeared to be very steep, and to be marked by deep clefts. The observations show that the mountain region is very difficult to reach.

TWO men were on Wednesday charged by Inspector Brown, of the Registrar-General's office, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, with kidnapping a boy six years of age. The child was missed on the 13th instant from the house of its parents in Rutter Street, at the back of the Ubung Hing Theatre. Acting upon information received, Inspector Brown proceeded to Portland Street and in one of the houses there discovered the alleged child-stealer sealed on a bed smoking opium with the child beside him. The case was remanded.

ATTEMPTS to effect communication by wireless telegraphy between Hawaii and Japan, which have been going on for some time past, have at last shown some sign of success. We (*Japan Chronicle*) learn that the P.M. steamer *Mongolia*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 1st instant from San Francisco, via Honolulu, reported that the wireless receiver on board, when the steamer was about 3,200 miles from Choshi, distinctly recorded a wireless communication sent from the station at that place which is just outside Tokyo Bay. The *Mongolia* was only about 150 miles off Hawaii when the message was received, and the authorities therefore conclude that the communication from Choshi must have reached Hawaii.

THE two men who were charged the other day with entering No. 7, Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon, the residence of Mr. G. Hunter, and attempting to inflict grievous bodily harm on the houseboy, again appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, on Wednesday. Both men were convicted of common assault and awarded one month's hard labour each, while one of the defendants was convicted of a further charge of being found in unlawful possession of certain weapons, to with, a revolver, knife and fighting iron, without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police, and was fined $250 or, in default, three months' hard labour. Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, prosecuted and Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defendants.

MR. T. S. Tse of Messrs. Wing Kee, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Tsingtao, has been granted the concession for the Foreign Refreshment Rooms within the Nanking Exhibition Grounds, during the run of the exhibition, which is expected to be opened to the public in May. The main restaurant, directly opposite the Fine Arts building, is situated in the centre of the grounds and occupies one of the prettiest spots. The building is nearing completion and covers an area of more than one-and-a-half mow. This building will have two spacious rooms, one for a first-class bar, and the other for a first-class dining and tea room. The remaining space will be used for private dining rooms, and stalls which may be rented. Besides the main building, there will be half a dozen smaller ones built near the most prominent places.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Edin. Morningside Lodge Church S. School	$ 90.94
Sincere & Co.	25
Tang Shu Shang	25
Ma Ying Pue	20
B. E. T.	20
H. R. Wells	15
L. R. M.	10
Soares & Co.	10
Sing On & Co.	10
Lefferts Knox	10
"China Mail"	10
T. Funatsu	10
A. R. Hassan	10
Ulderup & Schluter	5
Dr. M. H. Chaun	5
H. S.	5

NEWS has been received of the death of Captain G. D. Keay of the Blue-Funnel liner *Antilochus* who dropped dead last month on board the steamer *Joan*, in Vancouver. The captain had been in Nanaimo to look over the herring industry, and telling some of his experiences of the sea to the purser and another friend, when he excused himself and went to another room. He was there only a moment when the steward heard a fall and told the purser that some one was hurt. Upon examination it was found to be Captain Keay. He was carried into the office and medical assistance summoned, but he expired before help arrived. Captain Keay was well known among Far Eastern and Puget Sound shipping men, and have been in command of the *Antilochus* since that vessel had been on her present run. He was formerly captain of the *Deucalion* of the same line. He was 55 years of age and resided in Liverpool, where he leaves a wife and family.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMAT RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $15,000,000 $250,000	$2,007,819	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9½=$15.11	4 %	$960 sellers London £88.15 (ex div.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	£6	£4,009 $300,000	$30,552	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$73 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $254,583 $302,793	none	$10 for 1908	7 %	$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	£5	£125,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 185,253 Tls. 146,586	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 114 buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$8,000,000 £1,000 £1 48 £105,249 $682,609	$8,464,901	Final of $17 making $47 for 1907 and Interim of $30 for 1908	52 %	$910 sales
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $294,405 $199,264	$707,037	$12 and bonus $3 for 1907	7 %	$230 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $438,668 $138,802	$375,841	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7 %	$109 ex div. b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,435,173	$368,721	$27 for 1907	8 %	$335 ex div. b.
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$9,000	$2,035	$2 for 1906	...	$7½ sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$230,000 $100, Ex	Nil.	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	$25	$25	$250,000 $617,500 $103,545 $19 106	$20,766	Final of $2½ for account 1910	8 %	$30½ buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000		£5	£10,000				
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000		£5	£240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3. 154	...	$64 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£780,000 £100,000	£63,817	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	$83/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$65,000 $48,980	$3,121	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 10.4. 1909	4 % 3½ %	$26 sales $14½
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$350 000 $56,848	Dr. $5,858	$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	$172 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$1	$100	none	Dr. $125,893	$3 for 1897	...	$31 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 740 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	Ps. 1	£175,000 £12,289		Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909 First year	7 %	Tls. 18½ Ps. 10 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	none	none			
Kaub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	1 1	18/10 £1	£4 873	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$6 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$42,986	Dr. $7,421	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	$55	$50	$550,000 $26,806 $40,000	$30,102	None	...	$60½ ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	$5	$50	$88,442	$132,765	Interim of $1½ for account 1909	...	$60 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 00	Tls. 100	$227,000 Tls. 1,00 0,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 83 buyer
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 127
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,184	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000	$24,641	$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	...	$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000 8,000	$5 $5	$50 $25	$648,975 $14,088	$19,272	Interim of $2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	$110 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$1	$1	$200,000	$27,971	Interim of 3½ for account 1909	6½ %	$85 sellers $101 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$1	$10	$226,045 $25,856	$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	$8 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none	$269	$2½ for 1909	5 %	$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ %	Tls. 106 s.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,958	Final of $1.80 for account 1909	8½ %	$42½ sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000		Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 132 b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$1	Tls. 40,098 $20,000	Tls. 10,991 $9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	$6 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.9.06	...	Tls. 66 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 1	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 5 0	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 380
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1908	...	$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$40,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	10 %	$9½ ex div.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$6½ sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	$1	$1			80 cents for 1909	8½ %	$8½ sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$1	$100,200	$1,407			
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$2 3,000 $ 1,000	$1,892	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8½ %	$18 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400 000	$10	$10	$28,000	$3,756	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	$7½ sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12 000	$10	$10	$5,000	$670	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$1	none	$5195	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	$20½ sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7616	Final of $8 for 1909	10 %	$165 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8790	Final of $1 making in all $2 for 1909	8½ %	$21½ sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12½ for 1909	...	Tls. 1,220 sa.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	$13½ buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1			None	8 %	$1.30
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$20	none	Ps. 18,640		...	$10 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ %	Tls. 159
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $31,096	None	...	$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$25	$5	none	$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$5	$46,000	$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6½ %	$12½ sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 5,000	$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6½ %	$7 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$2½ buyers

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